

# THE LITERARY DIGEST

(Title registered in U. S. Patent Office and in Foreign Countries)

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## TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

(This title registered in U. S. Patent Office)

### THE GOOD AND EVIL IN THE BONUS VICTORY

THE FIVE-YEAR FIGHT for the bonus was waged on the three great fields of morals, economics and politics; and in each of these fields we see head-on collisions of opinions. It is declared moral and immoral; good business and bad business; good politics and bad politics. "There is no moral justification" for this law, declared the President in his veto message, because: "We owe no bonus to able-bodied veterans of the World War. . . . We must either abandon our theory of patriotism or abandon this bill. Patriotism which is bought and paid for is not patriotism." Yet when Congress overrode the veto, exclaims the *Kansas City Star*, it "voted overwhelmingly to put patriotism on the block, to buy and pay for it." It was a "sordid transaction," declares the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*, when "the ex-service men who jammed the Bonus bill through Congress sold their birthright for a mess of pottage" and "the Congressmen who supported it sacrificed conviction and loyalty to the public welfare to votes." And this *St. Louis* paper adds the pessimistic prediction that "never again, unless there is a complete change of spirit in America, will the Republic be defended by a citizen army fighting unselfishly for home and country; it will be defended by an army of mercenaries, fighting for pelf." Another charge made against the Bonus Law on the score of morals is that it is a "gold-brick" bonus, which will cost most of the veterans, in the opinion of the *Detroit Free Press*, "much more than they receive." It was put over, declares the *Washington Post*, by "Democrats, Republicans and radicals, a non-partizan combination against the people, animated solely by the desire for political gain at the taxpayers' expense."

But equally emphatic, on the other hand, is the verdict of those who insist that Congress has honestly met its moral obligations by its enactment of a bonus law despite the vetoes of two Presidents. As the *Pittsburgh Gazette Times* reminds us, "a very large number of Representatives and a goodly proportion of the Senators were elected on personal platforms which contained planks committing them to support a bonus bill." The

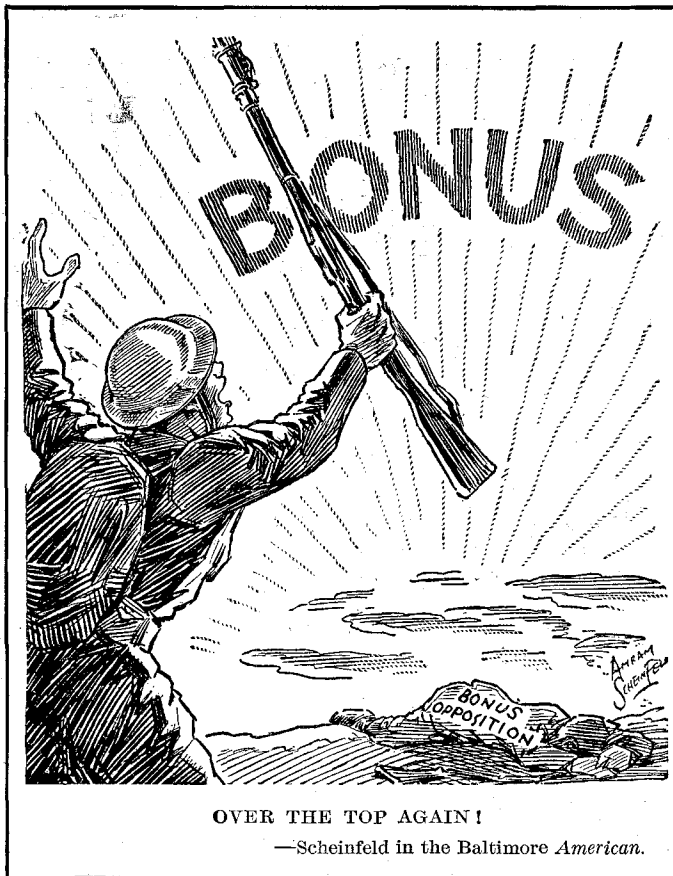
new law, declares the *Kansas City Journal*, is an act of "simple justice" to "those who made financial sacrifices to answer the call of their country while others stayed at home and made financial gains." This act of justice, it predicts, will be a cause of gratification to "millions of Americans who are not beneficiaries of the law." As the *Milwaukee Journal* sees it, "a

Government that subsidized favored industries in the interest of some group or other that had a pull could not turn around and say 'only the soldiers and sailors shall be denied.'" And in the *Des Moines Register and Tribune*, which thinks the provisions of the Bonus Law "illiberal," we read:

"If we are to get ready for the 'next great war,' let us understand at the start that everybody must go in on the same level next time. Either all must serve for \$30 a month, or the soldier must be compensated along with the powder-maker. The feudal notion of a free soldiery to sustain a plutocratic overhead is pretty near the discard."

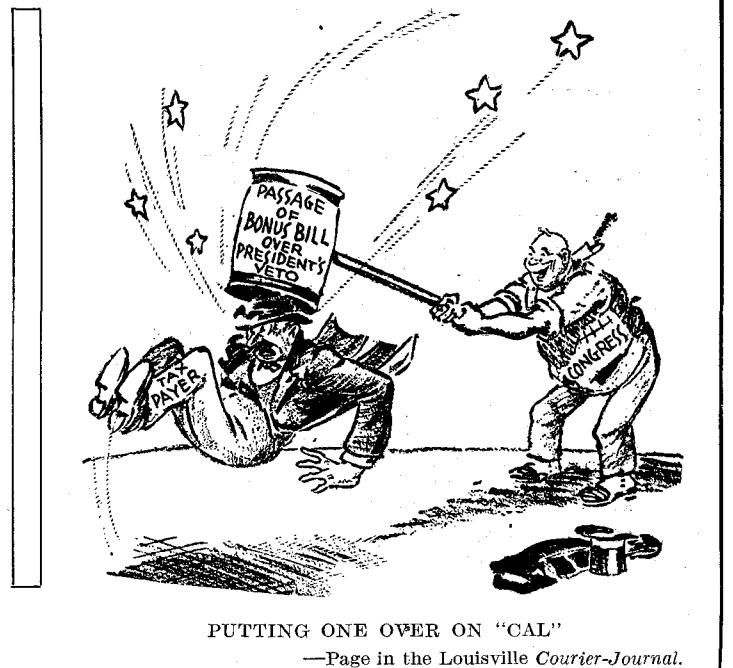
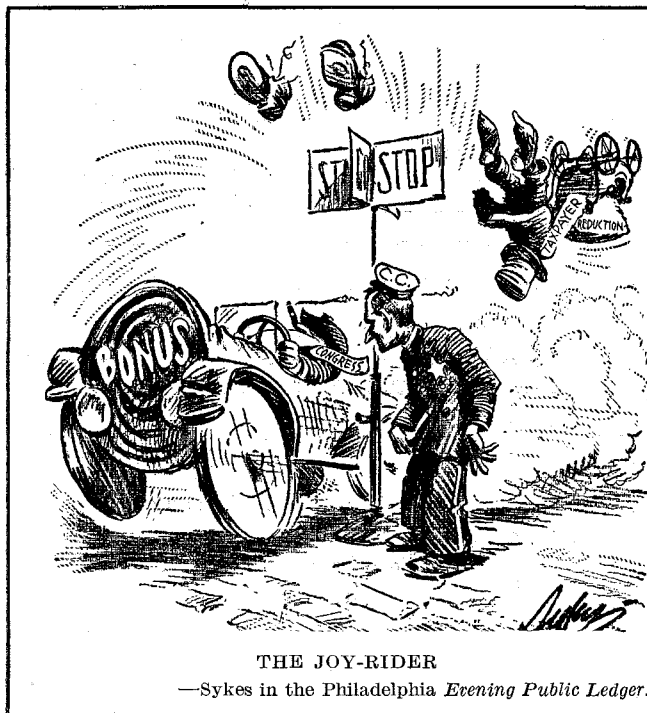
Remarking that "the profiteers got their money in stacks while the war was going on and afterward," Congressman Victor L. Berger's Socialist *Milwaukee Leader* welcomes this victory for the soldiers, such as it is. It is "rather technical than practical," as

*The Leader* sees it; "they get nothing but a small paid-up insurance policy on which they can borrow a trifle of money and play into the hands of the money-lenders." Now, says this paper, "a strong fight should be begun for old-age pensions for the veterans of industry," because "peace service is infinitely more important than war service, and it is a shame that aged veterans of peace should be neglected." "Wall Street made its billions during the war, and then advised the soldiers to 'forget it,'" remarks the *San Francisco Call*, which says that the bonus should have been given long ago, but adds that "at last" is better than "not at all." "The House and Senate have said in eloquent tones that in the year 1924 this Republic is not ungrateful," says Mr. Hearst's *New York American*, a leading champion of the bonus, which also remarks that "it has taken the American soldiers five years—longer than the World War—



OVER THE TOP AGAIN!

—Scheinfeld in the *Baltimore American*.



to get justice from their own country." As the pro-bonus spokesmen for the American Legion see it, Congress has "kept the faith." Commander Edward E. Spafford, of the New York Department, says in reply to President Coolidge, "it is true that patriotism can not be bought, but by the same token it should not be penalized"; and *The Kansas Legionnaire*, of Wichita, assures the ex-service man that his bonus victory places him in good company, since "Washington, Lincoln, Grant and Lee were not ashamed to accept bonuses for their war services." To the President's assertion that "we owe no bonus to able-bodied veterans of the World War," the Democratic Birmingham *Age-Herald* replies:

"We owe a bonus to able-bodied big business in the way of a tariff, amounting to billions, and we pay it. We owe a bonus to able-bodied railroads and other utilities, guaranteeing them a net annual earning, and we pay it. We owe a bonus to the able-bodied dealers in essential commodities, representing enormous profits on their operations, and we pay it. We owe a bonus to the able-bodied British in the way of reduced interest, and we pay it. But to the soldiers who, for the country's sake, sacrificed their opportunities to stay at home and profiteer, do we owe no bonus? The war brought to this nation the balance of world trade and the bulk of the world's gold reserve. The war gave it an opportunity to become the wealthiest and most prosperous nation, an opportunity that is still being minted into enormous fortunes. But the soldier is not to share it. It is unpatriotic for an ex-service man to accept a bonus. But it is not unpatriotic for those who made fortunes, while the soldiers fought, to hug those fortunes to their bosoms and call the ex-service men avaricious."

"The Congress of the United States is more clearly informed than the President as to the attitude of American people on this subject. We are not paying the soldiers for their sacrifice, but we are expressing our appreciation in a substantial way."

So, too, when we turn to the economic and political aspects of the bonus victory, we find the same clash of opinions. It blights the promise of real tax-reduction and strikes a blow at prosperity, aver some authorities, while others tell us that the millions thus put into circulation will stimulate business. It destroys President Coolidge's leadership of his party, we are assured on the one hand; but on the other we are told that it leaves him more securely established than ever in the confidence of the people. But before considering at greater length these economic and political effects, let us glance briefly at the main features of the new law, as summarized in a Washington dispatch to the *New York World*:

"Under the terms of the Bonus Law men who served less than sixty days get nothing, as every soldier received \$60 upon discharge. Those who served between sixty and 110 days will receive cash to the amount of \$1 for each day of the excess."

"Other veterans get twenty-year endowment insurance policies. The value of the policy is determined as follows:

"The veteran is allowed \$1 for every day of domestic service above the original \$60, and \$1.25 for each day of foreign service. This sum, not to exceed \$500 for domestic service and \$625 for foreign service, is multiplied by an arbitrary figure, depending upon the age of the veteran."

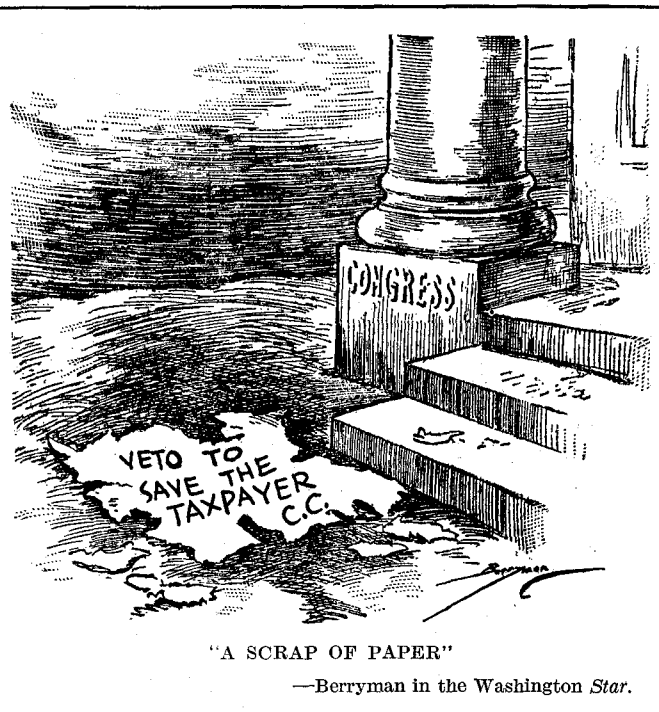
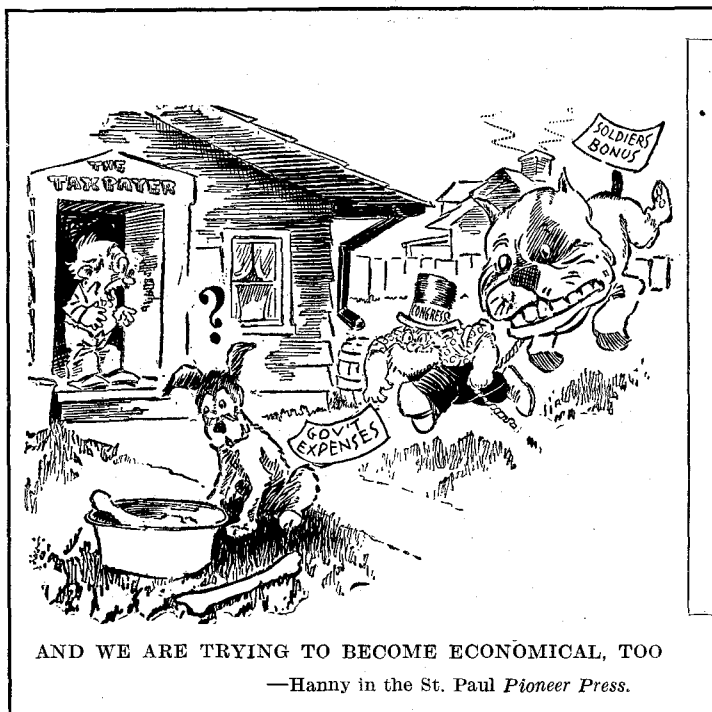
"There is little difference in this figure, which averages about 2.5. The result is then increased by 25 per cent. and the total is the value of the policy. The maximum policy for home service would be about \$1,600 and for foreign service \$1,900. The average is \$962."

"At the end of two years the veteran can borrow up to 90 per cent. of the current face value of the policy—in the case of a \$1,000 one the loan could be \$87.93. The amount increases each year until at the end of the nineteenth year it would be \$831.23. If he fails to repay, the Government becomes liable for the debt and the veteran forfeits his policy."

"All members of the Army, Navy or Marine Corps up to the grade of Captain in the Army or Lieutenant in the Navy are eligible for the bonus except civilian officers or members of the Student Army Training Corps and Officers' Reserve Training Corps. Dependents of dead veterans get their bonus."

"Provision is made for a sinking-fund which at the end of twenty years will have paid up all the policies."

One result of the Bonus Law, President Coolidge states, will be to commit this nation for a period of twenty years to an additional annual average appropriation of \$114,000,000. These will aggregate, according to the lowest estimate, more than two billion dollars. To quote the President further, it will "wipe out at once almost all the progress five hard years have accomplished in reducing the national debt." And this at a time when "we have hardly an economic ill which can not be attributed directly or indirectly to high taxes." Denouncing the law as "an economic crime," the *Macon Telegraph* says that "the opening wedge has been driven in the door of the Treasury." The overriding of the President's veto, says the *Atlanta Constitution*, "means that the day will not come for years, if ever, when the tax levied on the people of this country by the Federal Government will even approximate the normal burden carried before the Great War." For "the burden imposed by this new so-called bonus measure is simply the beginning of an expenditure of untold millions yet to be authorized, for the experience of the Federal Government in this instance will simply duplicate that



of the Federal Civil War pension system.” And in the *Houston Chronicle* we read:

“It is interesting to note that the bonus trailed through Congress on the heels of the Bursum bill which, also, would have become a law but for the President’s disapproval. The Bursum bill was designed to provide an increase and extension of pensions in connection with the Civil War, which ended fifty-nine years ago.

“Taking the Bonus bill as marking the beginning of a task, and the Bursum bill as marking the wind-up of a similar task, we shall be paying the World War veterans—not the crippled, maimed and injured, but the well, sound and able-bodied—pensions, bonuses, etc., for the next fifty-three years.

“The Bonus bill, therefore, is far more significant in what it forecasts than in what it seems to complete, and what it forecasts is to be measured chiefly on the proposition that it satisfies nobody.”

In his veto message President Coolidge said that “no one supposes the effort will stop here,” and noted that “already suggestions are made for a cash bonus, in addition, to be paid at once.” “The bonus conflict has just begun,” declares the *South Bend Tribune*. The passage of the bonus, says the *Fargo Tribune*, “deals America a blow from which it will not recover for a long period of years.” The bonus, coming at this time, “spells the end of real tax-reduction,” avers the *St. Paul Pioneer Press*. “Until the people can make a change in Congress,” warns the *Washington Post*, “they may look for additional raids on the Treasury.” And in the *Philadelphia Public Ledger* we read:

“The Senate has made its choice between tax relief for more than 100,000,000 Americans and a gold-brick bonus for 4,000,000 veterans.

“Directly and indirectly the three to four billions necessary to furnish forth this Barmecide feast, this bogus bonus, to the veterans will come out of taxes. Taxes come only from the national pocket. Interest and sinking-fund charges must be met by taxation. There is nothing left for the taxpayer now but to buckle grimly down to the task that has been set by his Congressional overlords. . . .

“This insurance-bonus that few veterans cared about is no more than the entering wedge. The dreamed-of bonus, that demanded ‘adjusted compensation,’ cash-in-hand bonus, is yet to come.

“The Sixty-eighth Congress has blasted the hopes raised by the budget system and wiped out the fruits of the grinding economies, the surplusages and all the war-debt payments of the last five years. We are back where we were on Armistice Day, 1919, so far as the burden of war debt is concerned.

“A Senate scared stiff by the fear of losing its \$7,500-a-year jobs has betrayed the American taxpayer.”

The bonus victory, agrees the *Newark News*, “marks the complete wreck of the Coolidge economic program.” Moreover:

“Every present indication is for an era of continued high prices, high wages and high taxes. Business must adjust itself accordingly.”

A temporary stimulation of business as a result of the bonus is a possibility admitted by the *New York Journal of Commerce*, because “we may well be sure that the money paid to the bonus recipients will be expended largely for consumable goods,” and “this should tend to raise the declining price level and to strengthen the activity of trade.” But—

“Such temporary and wholly illusory ‘benefits’ from the bonus—if such they may be called—should not be allowed to conceal or mask the real facts about the legislation and its eventual effect. These can not be otherwise than evil, since they will inevitably involve a waste of capital and resources. The fact that such consequences are deferred for a considerable time does not reduce their injurious nature.

“In the last analysis the real question about the bonus will be whether this great addition to our present domestic costs will handicap us so seriously in international competition as to put it out of the question that we recover our foreign markets. Business men are already feeling the load of taxation in an extreme measure. Add to their present burdens the bonus, forbid them to look forward to tax relief, and they must find their avenue of escape from present difficulties either in lessened wages of labor or in the elimination of the weaker enterprises which are least able to bear competition. Foreigners, with their costs already lower than ours, need not fear the danger of competition from a country which has intentionally burdened itself with an annual payment whose weight is likely to grow rather than decrease as time passes.

“The bonus problem is thus neither an immediate guaranty of disaster nor a basis for ‘prosperity,’ either individual or national. Its effects, even those which are to be felt by the banks, will not be fully manifested for some time to come. Like the pension evil of past years, it is a cancerous growth, gradually eating into the economic vitals, rather than a sharp attack of epidemic disease. Perhaps the most hopeful possibility of the situation is that the real nature of what has been done, when fully understood, may result in combining the independent voters of the country behind some candidate who will pledge himself to combat this policy and the brood of evils that are sure to spring from it.”

The hope is expressed by the *Tacoma Ledger* that “the fears of President Coolidge and Secretary Mellon, that it will prevent

greatly needed reduction in taxes, may prove groundless and that, while the future of the ex-service men is provided for, there still may come relief to the overburdened taxpayers of the country."

Turning to the political aspects of the bonus legislation, we find the Indianapolis *Star* characterizing them as "discouraging to those who look forward to an improvement in popular government." Declaring the Congress is "the bunk," the Minneapolis *Journal* accuses it of hoping to fool the voter by pretending to reduce taxes while increasing expenditures. Members of the House and Senate overrode the President's veto, says the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, because experience has taught them to be more afraid of the bonus hunters than of the taxpayers. But their hope of political profit may be disappointed, thinks the Salt Lake City *Deseret News*, which predicts "a reaction for which perhaps they are not looking." "In the coming election we believe President Coolidge will get a larger vote of admiration from war veterans than the Congressmen will get by way of reward," remarks the Wichita *Beacon*, which thinks that "the average service man admires courage more than he admires the bonus." As a result of President Coolidge's defeat in the bonus fight, the Charleston, South Carolina, *News and Courier* sees him as "a President without a party." This Democratic paper goes on to say:

"The Republican party is presenting the country with as curious a political spectacle as has ever been witnessed. It is offering the voters as a candidate for President a man who within a month of the formal opening of the campaign is being repudiated almost daily by an overwhelming majority of its own members in Congress.

"If there has ever been anything like this anywhere on earth we have never read of it. It may well make thoughtful people wonder as to what is likely to happen in the next five years if Mr. Coolidge should be elected next November.

"Could such an event mean anything else than chaos?"

And in another Democratic paper, the New York *World*, we read:

"There are fifty-one Republicans in the Senate. Seventeen of them, exactly one-third, followed the leadership of President Coolidge on his greatest fighting issue, the bonus. . . .

"Of these seventeen, the financial Northeast furnished eleven. In the whole country west of Harrisburg, Mr. Coolidge lined up six Republicans. In the whole Middle West territory he found two Republicans to agree with him. On the Pacific coast he found none.

"This was the vote taken three weeks before the Republican Convention at which Mr. Coolidge will be acclaimed almost unanimously the peerless leader of his party."

"Just how Coolidge and the elephant are going to get on the same platform is beyond logic," remarks the independent Newark *News*, which think that "a campaign pinned on the personality and leadership of Coolidge with the mangled Mellon bill and the bonus is on the face of it an absurdity." But in the Republican Pittsburgh *Gazette Times* we find the situation explained as follows:

"At first blush there appears to have been created by this conflict between Executive and Legislature a chasm that it will be difficult to bridge. As the leader of his party, by direct choice of the States declared as such leadership only can be declared, President Coolidge, it will seem to some, has been rebuked at the Capitol by a considerable proportion of his own party Representatives and Senators. This is not the case, however, as appears plain from the statement of the facts here given. This highly controversial subject having been definitely disposed of, the Republican party will be found standing solidly with the President on the right side of those issues which properly separate the parties."

Congress has given "a merited rebuke to attempted Executive usurpation," in the opinion of ex-Secretary of the Navy Josephus Daniels. In his Raleigh *News and Observer*, Mr. Daniels says:

"The veto power was not given to the Executive to thwart the oft-expressed will of the people. The compensation bill, not satisfactory, was accepted by the Legion in the belief that, if it was accepted, the President would sign it. Of course nobody was authorized to give such assurance. They believed it was that or nothing. Even then Coolidge and Mellon undertook to give a stone when the brave youth of America asked for bread.

"The tone of the veto message offended as much as the veto itself. The fighters will not soon forgive the attempt to place them in the attitude of making merchandize of patriotism."

On the other hand the Helena, Montana, *Independent* defends the President for his bonus stand, and condemns Congress. To quote:

"The President will be stronger than ever with the element which seeks his reelection. Americans who want the Coolidge type of President

now know that he will go through with a thing when he starts it. When the veterans learn individually what kind of a bill has been passed, those who voted for the measure will certainly have their contempt, both Republicans and Democrats."

Writing in his Emporia *Gazette* while the fate of some of the bills mentioned was still in doubt, William Allen White thus explains the political strategy behind the passage of the Bonus bill over the President's veto:

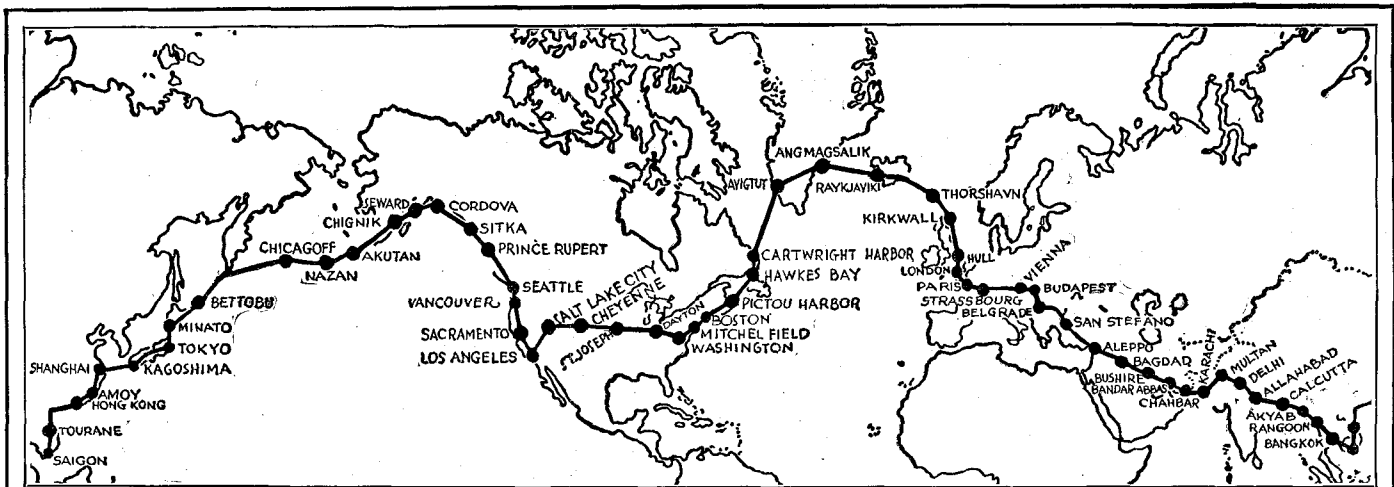
"It is part of a general offensive planned against the conservatives by the radicals, an offensive to which it is good politics for Democrats to lend encouragement. Under La Follette's leadership, which controls both Houses of Congress, the radicals are checking up to the President five bills for his veto. The pension and bonus bills, the immigration bill, the tax bill, and probably the McNary-Haugen price-fixing bill. If he vetoes these bills, he will alienate five separate and powerful minorities, which added to the Democratic vote may cost the Republicans the election. If he fails to veto these five bills the forces of conservatives, being unable to get what they demand of the President, will cool on Coolidge, leaving him to the wolves of Democracy and Liberalism. In addition to this legislative campaign, the La Follette forces are planning to go ahead in due course with the Mellon investigation in order to add another element of disintegration to the Republican party; that is, the Prohibitionists. For the revelations of the Treasury Department work on Prohibition enforcement will enrage the dry Middle West. La Follette, the mastermind of the Liberal forces, is behind the whole offensive. He is the power with which conservatives have to deal."



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THE END OF THE RAINBOW

—McCutcheon in the Chicago Tribune.



Official Map, United States Army Air Service

### THE ROUTE TO BE FOLLOWED BY THE ARMY AIR SERVICE PLANES IN THEIR ATTEMPT TO CIRCLE THE GLOBE

Of the four airplanes which left Los Angeles March 17, one came to grief. The three others reached Paramashiru Island, Japan, north of Bettobu, on May 17, a distance of more than 5,000 miles from their starting place. Attu Island, the last of the Aleutian chain, the "jumping-off" place for the trans-Pacific "hop," is west of Chicagoff Island. The schedule allows five months to complete the journey of 25,331 miles.

### "HOPPING" THE PACIFIC

**T**HREE TINY SPECKS, emerging from a gray, overcast sky near Paramashiru, northernmost island of the Kuriles chain of Japan, soon followed by the monotonous drone of powerful airplane engines, wrote a new chapter in aviation history on May 17. For these three tiny specks, piloted by American Army Air Service officers, had, after a perilous dash of approximately a thousand miles through Arctic winds and snowstorms, crossed for the first time in history that great body of water that separates the Far West from the Far East. The sirens and crews of two warships—Japanese and American—joined in creating a deafening welcome. Furthermore, we read in Associated Press dispatches from the Orient, the Japanese have rendered every possible aid to our aviators, and will continue to do so while they are in Japanese territory. As one dispatch puts it:

"The Japanese exclusion question and all the bitterness it engendered are momentarily forgotten while Tokyo thrills over the feat of the American aviators in linking for the first time in history American and Japanese territory by air.

"American Army officers here are to-night receiving scores of congratulations on the success of their comrades. Japanese Army and Navy officials are ungrudging in their congratulations.

"The flight to this place [Minato], completing a passage of the Pacific by air, closed the last gap in man's aerial navigation around the world, Americans, British and Portuguese having flown over the Atlantic, British aviators having flown from England to Singapore, and Italians having flown across Southern Asia and up the China Coast to Japan, while British and Japanese flyers have traversed the entire stretches of their own countries."

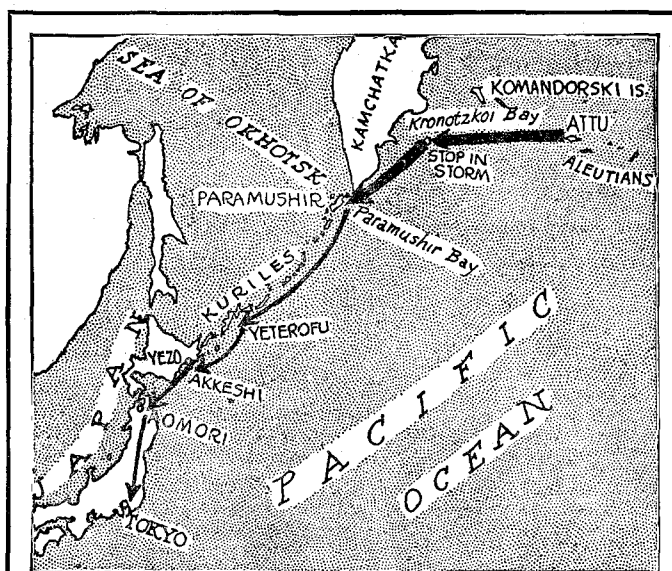
The air-line distance from Attu Island, westernmost of the Aleutian chain, to Paramashiru Island, we are told, is 878 miles, but the flyers are said to have been driven more than a hundred miles from

their course by a storm. After taking refuge behind a small island off the Siberian coast for a few hours, the journey was resumed, and completed in twelve hours and ten minutes, actual flying time. "By successfully accomplishing this flight these Army pilots have thrown a new kind of bridge from the Occident to the Orient," remarks the *Newark News*. "They were delayed by gales and snowstorms, but these very weather conditions have furnished valuable data for the aviators who will follow them," observes the *Boston Globe*, and the neighboring *Herald* reminds us that "for courage, skill, and endurance, we must place the names of Lieutenants Lowell Smith, Erik Nelson, and Leigh Wade, the pilots making this flight, high on the Army Air Service roll of honor." Moreover, adds the *Des Moines Capital*, "throughout the summer they will be risking their lives continuously for the advancement of aviation and the glory of the United States."

"The Army Air Service flight is not a 'stunt,'" explains the *Cleveland Plain Dealer*; "in fact, the American flyers are taking every conceivable precaution to avoid danger." The significant aspects of this epochal journey through the clouds from America to Asia are thus discussed by the *Pittsburgh Sun*:

"The Japanese, with their sensibilities grievously wounded by the Act of Congress excluding them from the right to enter this country on equal terms with the people of other nations, might have been expected to feel rather coldly toward us and our representatives. Instead their message of congratulations shows genuine admiration and sincere good-will in every phrase."

"But the Japanese, now that their islands have been brought within the flying radius, may naturally wonder what, from their standpoint, it all may mean in peace and what it all may mean in war," notes the *St. Louis Globe-Democrat*. "But," adds this paper, "while it is easier to induce apprehension than a feeling of security, is not the great lesson of the flight rather a lesson of peace?"



Courtesy of the Chicago Tribune

### HOW THE AMERICAN AIRMEN CROSSED THE PACIFIC

The three Army Air Service planes, on a flight around the world, completed the most difficult "hop" on their program when they flew from Attu Island, Alaska, to Paramashiru (Paramushir) Island, Japan.

## PHOTOGRAPHS BY TELEPHONE

**T**HE DARK HORSE that the Republican Convention at Cleveland, like all other conventions, may suddenly produce either as candidate, orator, or unexpected key delegate can now have his picture telephoned across the country in less time than it would take to describe the man's features by telegraph. If we are to believe accounts now appearing in New York and Cleveland papers, this is the latest astounding development of applied electrical photography.

The room is dark save for the red light burning above a desk. Suddenly a telephone bell shrills in the crimson dusk, and the man on watch says in a quick staccato, "Hello, New York answering."

"This is 'Frisco. Here is a photograph of the Oakland ferryboat with bows smashed in by a battle-ship. Are you ready?"

"Yes, clear here. Putting a film on the receiver. Let 'er come." The conversation ceases. A buzzing as of a big bee is heard. A spot of light plays on a small cylinder. The operator focuses it with the aid of a microscope. Then he presses a button and New York is ready to receive a telephone picture. The small cylinder covered with a photographic film begins to revolve. The ghostly point of light moves from one end of the turning cylinder to the other and then disappears. On the film a picture is ready to be developed. Ten minutes have elapsed and a clear photograph has been transmitted from one side of the continent to the other. This is the miraculous scene imagined by the radio editor of the New York *Herald Tribune*. What is the basis for it?

Exactly forty-five minutes after a picture was taken in Cleveland, Ohio, on May 19, it was exhibited completely developed to a group gathered in a skyscraper room of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company in New York, who had watched the picture being spun, flash by flash, upon the sensitive film plate of a complex machine. Perfect in every detail, the photograph had been transmitted over 522 miles of long distance telephone lines by a new system of electrical transmission of photographs. Only five minutes were consumed in actual transmission of the picture, the rest being required for development. Such is the account which New York and Cleveland papers carried in one form or other the next day. Here is the reaction of the New York *Herald Tribune* reporter to this astounding experiment:

"In a narrow, dusky and musky room, eleven flights above lower Broadway, the goal of dozens of the best engineers of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company and of its officials was realized yesterday.

"The door of the little room was blocked by a twisting entrance, built to banish all daylight. Within stood a group of engineers, newspaper editors, reporters and operators of the device. The mechanism itself, standing on a table, seemed surprisingly small in the dim reddish glow which fell upon it.

"The buzz of an electric button, 'Cleveland's ready!' said the young man at the switchboard. A switch was turned. The cylindrical disk began to twirl—almost without notice at first—just a low hum as it gained momentum.

"Then a tiny beam of light played upon the revolving cylinder. In its glare the film which it struck seemed a blinking, yellow-green. 'That's the reproduced lines of the picture,' one of the engineers said. 'Watch the beam close! There, now you see it narrow—and now it widens! As the current varies it opens or

reduces the ribbon of light. The film catches it. There are sixty-five such lines to every inch of the picture. Seven inches, or 455 lines, and it's all here!

"The steady bit of light flared on in the dark. The cylinder whirled on. Suddenly a click—a lessening purr of the motor—then a switch being turned off, and some one saying, 'She's all ready to take out and dip now.' And a picture which had been in Cleveland less than five minutes before was in negative form in New York."

The sending of fifteen good pictures by long-distance telephone in two hours apparently gives the American Telephone and Telegraph Company and the research laboratories of the Western Electric Company a long lead in this race of many inventors. A little over a year ago, it seems, the directors of the former company decided that technical progress in many lines had made it feasible to build up a commercial process for telephoning photographs, and that the demand for a system of transmitting pictures over great distances was sufficient to make it worth while going into the business. They voted an appropriation for research and turned it over to the engineers of their company and their other

assistants. The research staff cut the problem up into separate divisions and put many men at work. In two or three months they had put together a process that would function, and for more than a year they have been sending pictures by telephone and perfecting this process. We are indebted to the New York *Times* for this lucid description of just what the whole process is:

"The general principles of the process are simple enough, altho there is an infinite amount of complexity in the detail. The basis for it all is that, by means of the photo-electric cell every variation of a beam of light can be translated into a variation of electric current, which can again be translated into a variation of light.

"The source of light used in the sending machine at Cleveland is the same as an ordinary automobile lamp. A small spot of light from the lamp is passed through a lens and directed upon photo-



Photographs by courtesy of Information Department American Telephone and Telegraph Company

### A TELEPHONED PICTURE OF THE PRESIDENT

How President Coolidge looks after traveling 522 miles through a telephone-wire. Picture transmitted from Cleveland to New York by the new process of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company.

graphic film to be transmitted. This film has been caught by the sides and held taut in the form of a cylinder.

"As this cylinder revolves, the point of light passes through the transparent film and falls upon a potassium pencil which runs through the center of the cylinder. This piece of potassium forms a highly sensitive photo-electric cell. When light falls on it the electrons fly from the surface of the potassium, forming an electrical current.

"The amount of light that passes through the revolving film is, of course, constantly lessening and increasing, according to the black and white that make the picture. Where the film is wholly transparent, the light passes through without loss and causes a comparatively strong current from the photo-electric cell. Where the film is dark, the light is correspondingly reduced and so is the current.

"The fluctuations of current from the photo-electric cell are then imposed on the direct current, which flows through the telephone wires. This current is several billion times as powerful as that caused directly by the light, but the strong current is made to reproduce every variation in intensity.

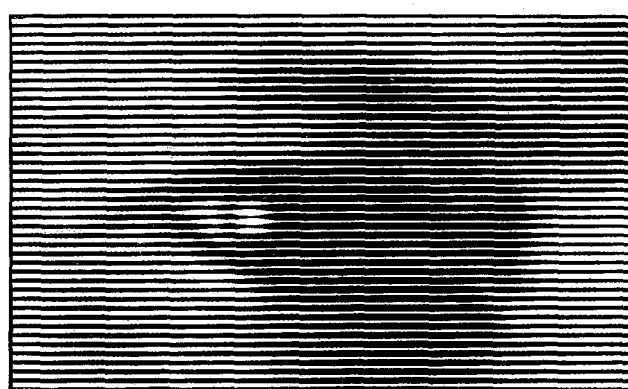
"This fluctuating current was introduced here into the receiving apparatus. It was made to flow through a very thin metal wall, which formed one side of the slot through which the point of light passed, as it copied the Cleveland picture on the film in the receiving apparatus.

"This metal wall is placed in a strong magnetic field. The field was so orientated as to cause the metal wall to move outward as the current passed through it. The stronger the current the further it moved outward and the wider it opened the slot of light.

"The constant vibration of this bit of metal caused constant variation in the amount of light that could pass through the slot. The lines on the revolving film were broadened and narrowed accordingly and the result was the pictures that were received yesterday. The changes in the light that passed through the film in Cleveland fluttered the light in the receiving instrument in New York, registering themselves finally in the width of the lines on the photograph produced here."

One phase of the invention, and a very necessary one, is thus described by *The Herald-Tribune*:

"By means of a special synchronizing system the cylinders at either end of the line are made to rotate at exactly the same speed. This synchronizing system employs a control current which is transmitted over the same pair of wires which carry the 'picture current.' These two currents are kept apart at the receiving end by devices known as 'filters.' The control current is separately amplified and drives a small motor at precisely the



HOW THE LINES VARY TO MAKE THE PICTURE

This enlargement of the President's eye, from another photograph, shows how the black lines transmitted by telephone narrow or widen to produce light and shade in the negative.

same speed as a similar motor at the transmitting end. These motors, in turn, drive the cylinders at either end. Thus, when the beam of light at the transmitting end passes through a particular spot on the transparent film the beam of light at the receiving end is focused on an exactly corresponding spot on the film being exposed."

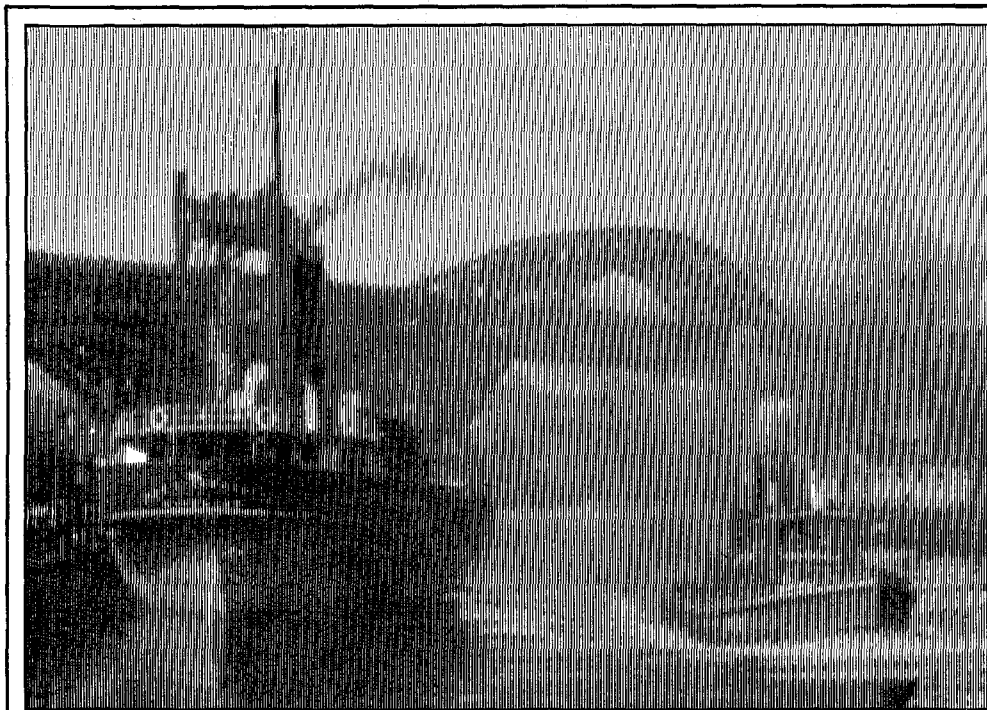
The first really serious test of this process may be the Republican Convention at Cleveland. As to its commercial future on a large scale it will depend, as officials of the two companies most concerned pointed out, upon how much public demand develops. "There is no reason, so far as I can see," one of the engineers is quoted in the press as saying, "why great newspapers and picture services may not eventually have this apparatus in their offices and lease long distance picture telephones as they now lease telegraph wires." Wherever it is possible, we are informed, the invention will be used with wires rather than with radio. Static and interfering wave-lengths would make radio a less certain method of sending, altho the process can be grafted on radio as easily as upon the long distance telephone. A few bad lines would spoil a telephone picture, and in sending by radio unusual conditions of freedom from interference and static would have to be insured. Nevertheless, it is obvious that radio may

play an important part in the developments of "telephotography" in the future.

Many papers see an indication that tele-vision itself may come soon, altho this broadcasting of moving-pictures by radio is distinctly not a possibility at present, say the engineers who have worked out telephotography. To this the *Washington Star* replies:

"Nothing is rated now as impossible. The physical limitations that science imposed less than a generation back have been removed."

The telephone transmission of photographs may become as historical, observes the *Providence Journal*, as the first telegram from Washington to Baltimore. It is almost exactly eighty years, we are reminded, since that epoch-making demonstration of Samuel F. B. Morse, when on May 25, 1844, his primitive machine sent from the rooms of the Supreme Court at the capital, the message: "What Hath God Wrought?"



ALMOST LIKE AN ETCHING

In its handling of light and shade. This photograph of the high level bridge over the Cuyaboga River, in Cleveland, was transmitted by the new invention to New York in four and one-half minutes.

## WHEN FRANCE SWINGS LEFTWARD

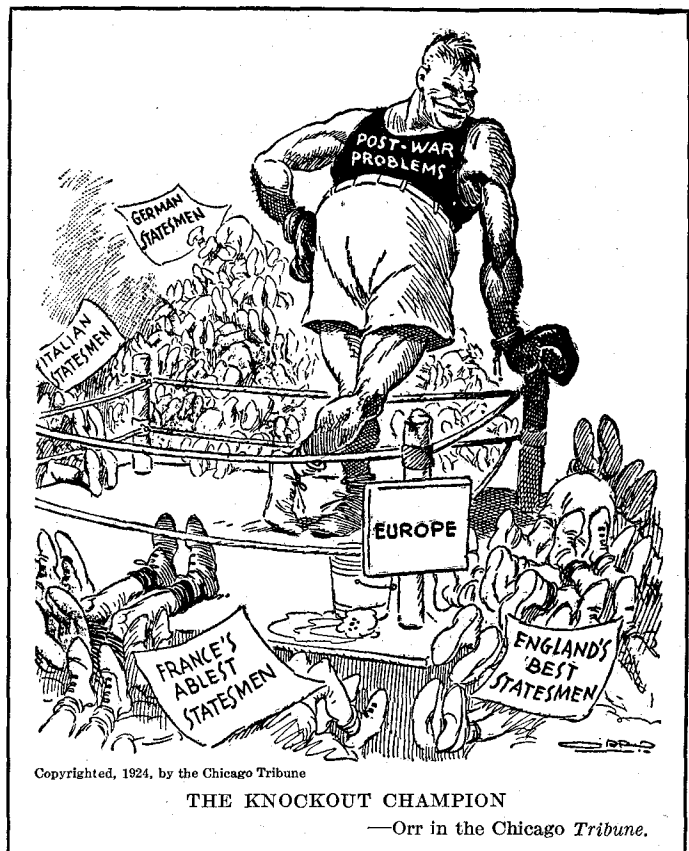
"**S**INISTER" SIMPLY MEANT "THE LEFT" originally, and something truly sinister is seen by a few of our editors in the capture of the French Government by the radical groups which traditionally sit at the left of the presiding officer in the French Chamber of Deputies. On Jeanne d'Arc Day, Sunday, May 11, "Premier Poincaré and the Bloc National, the one statesman and the only party able to bring the Germans to the bar of justice," were defeated by the "resentful French taxpayer," and this, declares the New York *Evening Post*, "may mean that Frenchmen finally have thrown away for all time the opportunity to make a righteous peace and enforce just reparations upon the Germans." This New York paper, the most vigorous American supporter of the Poincaré policies since its purchase by Mr. C. H. K. Curtis, concludes bitterly:

"A ragtag and bobtail of Defeatists and Reds has been raised to power by Frenchmen. To the great delight of Germanophiles everywhere a new road to stubbornness, maneuvering, and delay has thus been opened to the Germans. If Germany marches by that road, then France is done. Men now living may come to date the beginning of French decline from the Black Sunday of May, 1924."

The defeat of Poincaré similarly means to the Providence *Journal* that "the fight for escape from her obligations, or at least a lightening of the burden, which Germany commenced almost before the ink was dry on the German signatures to the Versailles Treaty, has been more successful than even German officials probably thought it would be." At this stage in the reparations negotiations the retirement of Poincaré will be a decided loss to France, in the Philadelphia *Inquirer's* opinion. For:

"He had all the threads in his hands. He had the prestige of long maintaining an attitude of resolution in the face of German effort to evade obligations. There was every chance that he would reach a good understanding with the British Prime Minister. Now there is renewed uncertainty."

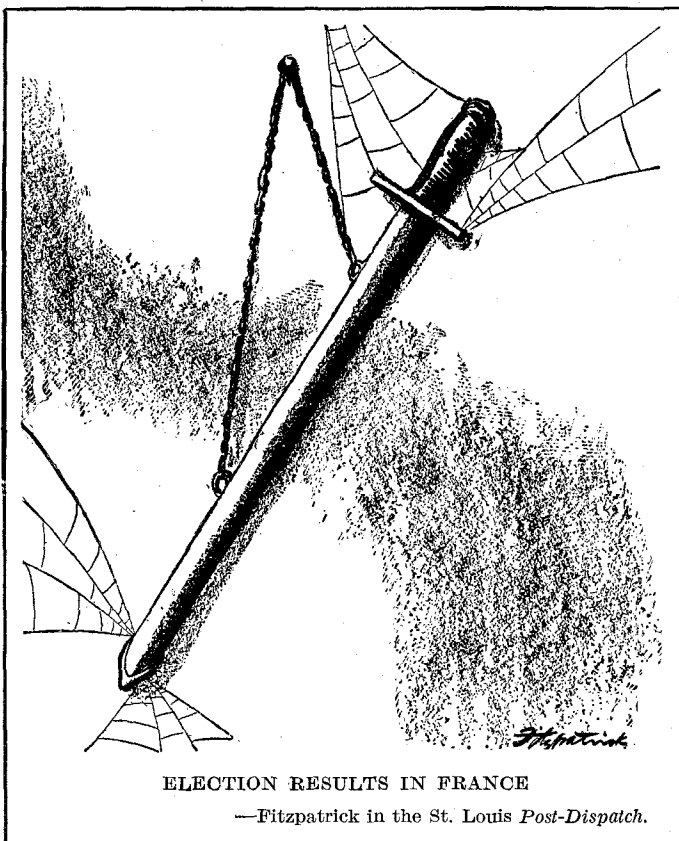
And fearing that Poincaré's successors will not be able to secure the support of the foreign financiers who have been bolstering up the franc, the Nashville *Tennessean* says that "in their despair over the failure of the Treaty of Versailles to bring



to them the justice to which they were entitled, the French people have jumped from the frying-pan into the fire."

Such dire predictions and gloomy forebodings come, however, from the small minority of American editors who agree with André Tardieu, now one of the most distinguished of the retired French war-time statesmen, that "the Left Bloc has a majority; so much the worse for France." But while the overturn in France was a surprise to most of our press writers, the more they think about it the more they seem to like it. They see nothing "sinister" about that left-hand turning; for to them it means that the French nation is headed away from militarism, revenge, isolation, the old diplomacy, distrust of other nations, and the rule of the money power at home; and toward reconciliation, a renewal of the Entente, the acceptance of the Dawes Report without delay or quibble, democracy at home, and an era of good faith and good-will in international relationships.

American writers are naturally interested most of all in the attitude of the new Government toward the Dawes Report. In a Washington dispatch it is stated that Administration officials are pleased because, while Poincaré approved the Experts' Report, he had made certain reservations, and with Edouard Herriot as Premier such reservations would not be insisted on. One Socialist leader, who may be in the Herriot Cabinet, says of the Dawes Report: "There is no longer a question of quibbling adhesion." Herriot himself, who as leader of the largest group in the victorious Left Bloc is the obvious choice for Premier, tells an interviewer: "I say frankly that I am in favor of the adoption of the Experts' program on reparations without reservations." One of his probable colleagues, former Premier Painlevé, is no less firm in his declaration for carrying out the Dawes plan. "There is nothing ambiguous about the approval of the leaders of the Left," comments the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*, and that the change of rulers practically insures the settlement of the reparations problem on the lines of the Dawes Report is emphatically asserted by such widely scattered newspapers as the Boston *Globe*, Newark *News*, Pittsburgh *Gazette Times*, Wichita *Beacon*, Dallas *News* and El Paso *Times*. Col. E. M. House, once so conspicuous as a peacemaker, says as he sails for Europe: "I think the recent French election will make the adoption of the

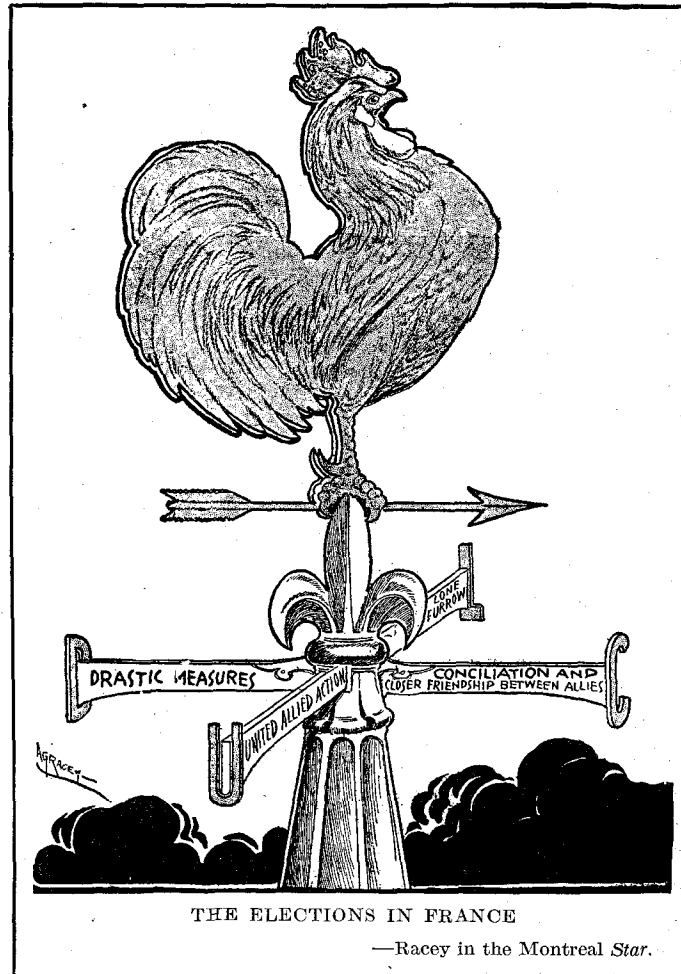


Dawes Plan more possible, and the French Government will work in closer harmony with the MacDonald Government." And in almost the same words, we find this sentiment repeated by various spokesmen of our business community including the *Chicago Journal of Commerce*, the *New York Journal of Commerce*, *The Financial World*, and the *Alexander Hamilton Institute's Business Conditions Weekly*.

Correspondents in France report that probably the strongest motive influencing the French voter to support the candidates of the Left Bloc rather than those of the Poincaré Bloc National, was resentment over the increase in taxation recently put through by the Premier in order to make the budget balance and keep up the national credit. Edwin L. James, Paris correspondent of the *New York Times*, says "there can be no doubt that the passage of the new tax laws with the additional burden they laid on the country cost the National Bloc majority many seats." But he adds that the real significance of the election is "that the majority of Frenchmen appear to prefer the policy of Messrs. Briand and Herriot to that of President Millerand and Premier Poincaré." And the new leaders have already begun to let the world have some inkling of their policies. A general declaration of policy has been jointly issued by Herriot, Painlevé and Leon Blum:

"The program of the majority is a program of conciliation and of international understanding which takes into account the just claims of France; a financial program having for its aim the realization of real budgetary stability, which it constantly demanded while in the Opposition, and a program designed to lower the cost of living and consequently to prevent a fall in the franc."

As far as the Ruhr is concerned, former Premier Painlevé makes no declaration for quick withdrawal, but says cautiously: "The Experts' plan once in operation, the need for troops in the Ruhr may well disappear, if we have the assurance of our allies that they will take measures with us in case of Germany's default." And the *New York Times* correspondent who quotes these words learns from other conversations with Left leaders that the new Government is likely to "evolve some formula saying that troops will be taken out when Germany has convinced France that she will carry out the provisions of the Experts' plan." In a *New York World* interview Mayor Herriot makes a brief



outline of his policy and declares his hope that America will be reasonable about war debts, states his faith in the Dawes Plan, calls for mutual support between French democracy and German democracy, and for fraternal relations with Great Britain and a resumption of intercourse with Russia under proper conditions.

Thus France, observes one correspondent, goes back "to her pre-war democratic liberalism with a completeness which has surprised even the successful candidates of the Left Bloc." Such an authority as Sisley Huddleston, Paris correspondent of the *London Times*, one of the few writers to predict a victory for the Left Bloc, concludes an article in *The Atlantic Monthly* by saying that while the parties of the Left will not sacrifice essential French interests, nevertheless—

"The outlook is more hopeful because the Left favors international solutions, and does not believe that a nation acting alone can accomplish anything in a world in which we are all interdependent. Before the end of this year European harmony should be restored, and Europe, realizing its solidarity, should be able to invite America to cooperate fully in the reconstruction of the world."

Emphatic expressions of this feeling of confidence occur in scores of our papers. "Selfish nationalism surely has received a blow in France," remarks a writer in the *Washington Star*. A special article in the *Boston Globe* concludes that "Europe and France have a right to breathe easier." Merely to name the papers which congratulate France and Europe upon the result of these elections would be monotonous. The list includes papers in Massachusetts, New York, Maryland, Michigan, Ohio, Virginia, Kentucky, Georgia, Texas, Nebraska and California. The most vigorous expression perhaps is found in the columns of the *New York World*, which thus explains Poincaré's defeat:

"M. Poincaré had his chance. His policy of force, hatred and negation has been tried to the bitter end, and it has produced no



benefits to the French people. It has secured for them high taxes and no reparations, high prices and no economic stability, violence and no security. Because M. Poincaré has failed—not because they love the Germans—the French people have turned him out. Thus passes the most sinister figure of the peace, the man who constituted the greatest single obstacle to the recovery of Europe.

"The Dawes plan in M. Poincaré's hand had been doomed to destruction. He had already begun the desperate business of mutilating it when the French voters struck him down.

"France will be well rid of him. She will gain throughout the world in moral credit. Our Government distrusted him, American finance distrusted him, and while he ruled, French credit, moral, financial and political, was certain to remain low.

"The men who will come to power in France are just as good patriots as M. Poincaré, but they are better Europeans. The first result of their accession is almost certain to be a sincere revival of the Anglo-French entente.

"At last it is possible to say that the great reactionary movement which followed the war is declining. The liberal spirit, crushed to earth since 1919, is reviving. At last liberalism in Europe is in position to renew the offensive."

"The Ground Swell of Liberalism" is the title of the Democratic Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot's* editorial grouping together the swing from a Conservative to a Labor Government in Britain, the Leftward swing in France, and the fact that in this country, "in less than four years, the control of Congress has passed from the Right of unchallenged Old Guardism to the moderate Left of the Democratic and Insurgent coalition." After the war, reflects this editor, there seemed to be a feeling that the Right could be depended on for "stabilization, reconstruction and rehabilitation," and so—

"In France, Great Britain and the United States the parties of the Right were given the first chance to liquidate the war distress and create a peace worthy of the ideals proclaimed during the war. In all three countries they have failed. Reaction in Great Britain led from Lloyd George's loading down of the reparations bill with uncollectable pension allowances to Stanley Baldwin's great scheme to reverse England's ancient policy of free trade. Reaction in France led from complicity in loading Germany with an impossible debt to Poincaré's war in the Ruhr. Reaction in the United States led from the rejection of the Treaty of Versailles to the enactment of a super-tariff, to the most shameless misuse of public office in fifty years of American history.

"In the United States, France and Great Britain, there is now discernible a contemporaneous liberal revolt against government by standpatters, chauvinists and reactionaries."

"The common people of France, Britain and Germany, given half a chance," are in the Omaha *World-Herald's* opinion, "clearly in accord in the wish to bury ancient wrongs and inherited hates, and to turn their swords into pruning-hooks, if only the politicians and the great industrialists of their respective countries will let them. And if only under Socialism can peace be promoted, then to Socialism these peoples are willing to turn."

Here, naturally, is "glorious news" to the New York Labor weekly, *The New Leader*, which sees in the French election more evidence "that the working classes abroad are slowly rising to power; in Great Britain, Denmark, Austria, Germany, and now France, we have the unmistakable signs of a dying social order."

## FIRST BLOOD FOR WHEELER

ANOTHER ATTACK on the Department of Justice as conducted by Attorney-General Daugherty, and on the Republican National Committee as conducted by John T. Adams, is seen by John W. Owens, Washington correspondent of the independent *Baltimore Sun*, in the exoneration of Senator Wheeler, Democrat, of Montana, by Senator Borah's investigating committee. The indictment against Senator Wheeler, returned several weeks ago by a Federal grand jury in his home State, charged that the Senator, who was the chief prosecutor of the committee investigating Mr. Daugherty, accepted a fee for appearing before the Department of the Interior in a land permit

case after he was elected a Senator. It was this indictment which the Borah committee, by a vote of four to one, found to be "unsupported by the facts." The exoneration, several Washington correspondents point out, was signed by two Democrats and two Republicans. The events leading up to the exoneration are thus summarized by Paul Y. Anderson, Washington correspondent of the Democratic *Raleigh News and Observer*:

"In the Wheeler case, now that the evidence is all in, it is possible to see clearly just why the indictment was brought, how it was brought, and who was responsible for it. Wheeler is charged with accepting fees for practising before the Interior Department after his election to the Senate. His client was Gordon Campbell, a Montana oil man.

"The evidence shows that Wheeler was retained by Camp-

bell to try certain suits in the State courts of Montana, a retainer which was perfectly proper. Wheeler did try some of the suits, and won them. Months afterward Campbell wrote to Wheeler at Washington, asking for assistance in connection with some government permits. Wheeler got the required information—or had his office force get it—and sent it to Campbell. This was the sort of service which any and every Senator daily performs for dozens of his constituents. Obviously it had no connection with Campbell's employment of Wheeler in the Montana litigation.

"Yet the fact remains that those who were out to 'get' Wheeler put the two unrelated incidents together and persuaded a Federal grand jury that Campbell had retained Wheeler to look after the permits. Not a shred of evidence showing any connection between Wheeler's legal services and his assistance in connection with the permits was shown. On the contrary, numerous witnesses specifically stated that Wheeler had made it distinctly clear at the time his law firm was retained that he would handle no cases involving the Government.

"The motives behind the indictment and the tactics employed in getting it, as revealed at the hearings, comprise a more interesting story. John T. Adams is chairman and George W. Lockwood is secretary of the Republican National Committee. Both are intimate friends of former Attorney-General Daugherty.

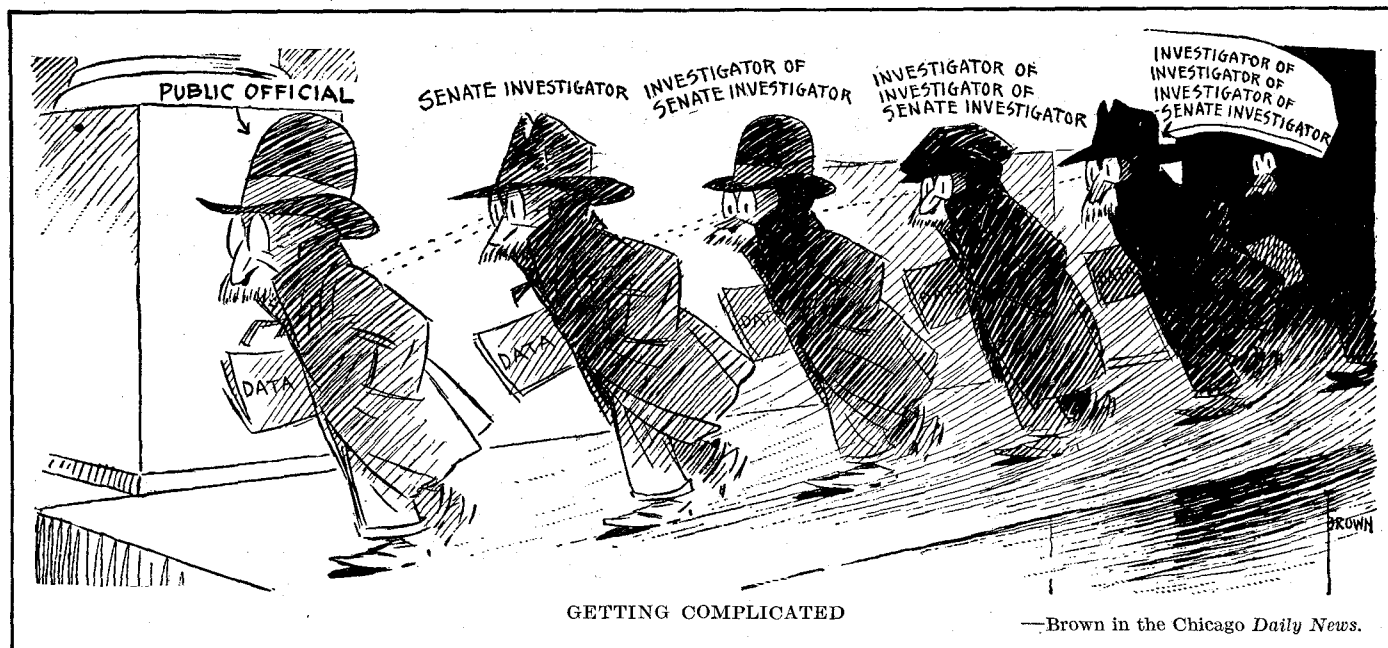
"When Wheeler started his drive against Daugherty, the latter consulted with Burns and Lockwood. Burns has admitted that Daugherty suggested they 'get' Wheeler, and Burns confesses that he sent government agents out to Montana to see what they could dig up against the Senator. Lockwood collaborated in this effort by sending Blair Coan, an employee of the National Committee, to Montana for the same purpose. Aided by local enemies of Wheeler, they succeeded in concocting the story described above, and in having it presented to a Federal grand jury.

"The resignation of William J. Burns as Director of the Bureau



EXPLODING IN HIS HANDS

—Kirby in the New York World.



GETTING COMPLICATED

—Brown in the Chicago Daily News.

of Investigation of the Department of Justice is attributed here to his part in the framing of the Wheeler case, following as it did other unsavory disclosures touching his official conduct."

"It is doubtful if there is presented in the history of government in this country a blacker page than this," writes Angus McSweeney, Washington correspondent of the Progressive Philadelphia *North American*. Of its possible political effects, the Democratic Philadelphia *Record* says:

"The whole episode has been most discreditable to the Washington authorities. It has really been an attack upon the independence of the Senate, and as such can not be too severely condemned. With the passing of Daugherty and Burns such outrages will cease, it is to be hoped, but the voters should bear this affair in mind in passing judgment upon the Coolidge Administration in November."

The report of the Borah committee, predicts the independent Boston *Post*, "will be accepted by the country. Both the known caliber and impartiality of the Chairman, and the non-partizan character of the committee vote make that certain." As the Brooklyn *Eagle* (Ind. Dem.) explains in detail:

"Senator Wheeler was indicted on the charge of violating a section of the revised statutes of the United States which forbids a Member of Congress to receive compensation for appearing before any agency of the Federal Government in the interest of a client. Mr. Wheeler's law firm did receive a retaining fee of \$10,000 per annum from an individual engaged in litigation in the State of Montana; but that litigation, so far as Mr. Wheeler was concerned, never went beyond State boundaries, and was entirely compatible with his obligations as a United States Senator. On this point two Republicans and two Democrats, as members of the investigating committee, agree, while one Republican, Senator Sterling of South Dakota, offers a dissenting report which, however, does not impute guilt to Mr. Wheeler.

"The motive inspiring the prosecution of Senator Wheeler was purely political. There was nobody behind the prosecution except the narrow partizan influences that instigated it. Never would it have been undertaken except for the fact that the committee, of which Senator Wheeler has been the guiding spirit, was delving into affairs which these same partizan influences desired to keep under cover.

"Senator Wheeler performed a public service in showing up the Department of Justice in its true colors.

"If there had been no investigation by the Senate, if Senator Wheeler had not appeared in the rôle of chief investigator, Harry M. Daugherty might still be a member of the Cabinet."

There are other editors, of all political beliefs, however, who condemn the Borah committee and its findings. "The Senate meddled with what is none of its business, and its verdict is absolutely null," declares the New York *Times* (Ind. Dem.). "This committee has been hampered by none of the rules of

evidence which obtain in a regularly constituted court," asserts the independent St. Paul *Dispatch*. Continues this Middle Western paper:

"Hitherto it has been presumed that Senators and representatives, like all other citizens, were subject to the laws of the land, and liable to punishment if caught disobeying them. But apparently not. Of course, Senator Wheeler still faces trial in Montana. But whatever the result of that trial may be it will be said that he already has been acquitted by the Senate. The Senate has gone as far as it could go toward directing a verdict in the trial court, and has done everything it could do to place Senator Wheeler above the law.

"Thus is a new and unprecedented principle introduced into American jurisprudence."

In the opinion of the Buffalo *Express* (Ind. Rep.):

"The Senate will do well to pigeon-hole the report of its committee until Wheeler has been tried in Montana. It was an unusual plan to give him a Senate investigation in advance of his trial. If he should be vindicated before the court, there would be no need for the Senate to notice the affair. If he should be convicted, the Senate would be under obligation to investigate again the question whether he is worthy to retain his seat—at least, if the conviction should be based on a presentation of law and evidence which the present investigators have not heard. There is no reason why Wheeler should be granted special privileges. Let his case follow the same course as did that of Newberry, for example."

Meanwhile, maintains the New York *Journal of Commerce*:

"The new Attorney-General owes it to himself and to the country to give the department a thorough overhauling. The verdict of experienced lawyers is that never in American history have the courts subjected an Administration to the crushing rebukes from the bench which came to Attorney-General Daugherty. Never before, it is said, has there been such absolute repudiation of the methods and findings of a department as has been uttered by judge after judge.

"There is a prevailing belief that the Department of Justice is very rotten in many of its branches. There is a prevailing lack of confidence in the Federal prosecuting officials in numerous districts.

"In these circumstances, it is a first and paramount duty of Attorney-General Stone to give to the country convincing proof that there has been a change of heart in the department and that these evils will not recur. He should obviously discontinue the proceedings against Senator Wheeler. This has nothing to do with what we may think of Wheeler or his methods; it is a question of protecting individual rights against invasion. But Mr. Stone should go very much further. He should shortly remove all officials who have been concerned with or responsible for this disgraceful episode.

"It is not enough for the Attorney-General to be a 'good man.' He must make the department good and he must clean up the personnel and machinery of justice throughout the country."

## A CONGRESSMAN SENTENCED TO PRISON

FOLLOWING SO CLOSELY upon the sentence of Governor McCray, of Indiana, the conviction of Congressman Langley, Republican, of Kentucky, and his sentence of two years' imprisonment in the Atlanta penitentiary, come in the nature of a shock. Mr. Langley and his four co-defendants, we read in a Cincinnati *Enquirer* article, were accused of having conspired with several other persons, who were not indicted, to sell and transport 1,400 cases of whisky from the Belle of Anderson distillery, near Lawrenceburg, Kentucky, late in 1921, on a fraudulent permit issued in Philadelphia, and which did not bear the signature of Samuel Collins, Prohibition Director of Kentucky. Two of the Congressman's codefendants pleaded guilty, a third was found guilty, but the same jury was unable to agree on a verdict in the case of the fourth, a former employee of the Prohibition Director's office in Philadelphia.

Representative Langley, notes the *Mobile Register*, "is the first member of Congress to be tried on such a charge." "The specific charge," we read in the *Brooklyn Eagle*, "is that he used his influence to induce Mr. Collins to issue permits allowing whisky to be transported by truck in violation of law." As the Cincinnati *Enquirer* writer explains:

"Mr. Collins, who turned down an attempted bribe of \$12,000, has been a lifelong friend of Congressman Langley. He had been the choice of Langley for United States Marshal for the Eastern District of Kentucky, to which the incumbent, Roy B. Williams, was appointed.

"When it was learned that Collins could not have the Marshal appointment, Congressman Langley selected the post of Prohibition Director for Collins. His appointment was approved, and he became the Director on June 18, 1921.

"It was this circumstance that Sawyer A. Smith, District Attorney, stressed in his argument to the jury. The District Attorney told the jurors that June 3, when it became known that Collins was to be the Prohibition Director through Langley's influence, Langley received \$6,000 from Elias P. Mortimer, purported to have been a loan.

"Mortimer testified that Langley previously had assured him that Collins would 'perform' as they desired."

Other witnesses, we are told, testified that they had paid the Congressman money for his assistance. But, says the *St. Louis Globe-Democrat*:

"Mr. Langley explained the payments as in part contributions to campaign funds and in part loans, but admitted that the alleged loans had not been repaid. Another point was that the Congressman in an unsuccessful effort to obtain permits for the withdrawal of the liquor, used pressure and even threats on the Federal Prohibition Director for Kentucky. This alone was a gross impropriety that should have the attention of the House of Representatives."

One of the results of the Langley conviction, we read in a Washington dispatch to the *Louisville Courier-Journal*, is that Mr. Langley's district may be without a Representative for several months, or until the convicted man's appeal has been passed upon by the courts. As we are reminded by the *Detroit Free Press*:

"The verdict of guilty does not exclude Mr. Langley from his seat, but it certainly marks him as a man who ought not to sit in Congress. If his appeal should succeed, the situation would be different; but at present his colleagues and the country at large have a right to object to any participation by him in the making of law. He should keep away from Congress and remain discreetly in the background."

When asked by Judge Cochran, of the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Kentucky, at Covington, if he had anything to say why sentence should not be passed upon him, Congressman Langley told Judge Cochran that he was an innocent and unfortunate victim of circumstances, and declared that if he were given the opportunity of another trial he could prove his innocence.

One or two Democratic editors see in the Langley conviction "another burden for the G. O. P. elephant, now staggering under other scandals," as the *Philadelphia Record* puts it. However, maintains the neighboring *Inquirer*, Republican in politics:

"It must be conceded that these things are discouraging, but they are not as bad as they seem at first glance. It only requires a little reflection to realize that a country which can live and prosper in spite of such evidences of human weaknesses must be built upon a sound and enduring foundation. Even in the early days of the Republic there were traitors and grafters, but their crimes were not sufficient to stay the establishment of a government of the people. For, after all, crime is individual. It does not pervade a corporation, a business, a political party, or the administration of public affairs. . . . The important fact is that no man in this country, no matter how high and powerful his official position, is above the law or beyond its punishments."

"The great middle classes of this country will note with no small degree of satisfaction that mere official status carries with it no right of sanctuary, and that the same laws must apply to

all," observes the *Kansas City Journal*. Other editors see in the conviction a wholesome national lesson. "It should hearten those who believe that the laws of this country, properly enforced, are the bulwark of personal and national safety," remarks the *St. Joseph News-Press*. For, declares the *Houston Post*, "there is nothing better calculated to undermine respect for law, and confidence in lawmakers, than the flagrant disregard for law by legislators themselves." Also, points out this *Texas paper*:

"The conviction of Representative Langley is a distinct victory for Prohibition enforcement. It affords additional evidence that the Prohibition Law can be enforced where the officers of the law are faithful to their sworn duty, even in Kentucky, long known as the seat of the distillery business. Whatever the sentiment in Kentucky may be with reference to the principle of Prohibition, it is very apparent that there is a healthy sentiment there in favor of law enforcement.

"Another result of the conviction of Representative Langley will be to relieve somewhat the feeling that those in high places are immune to the operation of the Prohibition Law. The knowledge that such discrimination has existed has rankled in the breast of many of the more humble citizens. A larger respect for the law will come to prevail as it comes to be understood that all citizens are to be treated alike, in the enforcement of Prohibition."



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"I AM INNOCENT

And the victim of unfortunate circumstances," declared Representative Langley, of Kentucky, as he was about to be sentenced to two years' imprisonment in the Atlanta penitentiary.

## TOPICS IN BRIEF

(An extension of this department appears weekly on the screen as "Fun from the Press")

THAT doleful looking fellow you see is probably a hairpin manufacturer.—*Nashville Banner*.

THE nation that was ushered in by the Liberty Bell may yet be ushered out by the dumbbells.—*Columbia Record*.

WHITE HOUSE is again being called a "fire-trap"; just as tho that would scare anybody.—*Jacksonville Florida Times-Union*.

COLLEGE professor says long legs indicate superior intelligence. At least, they should indicate loftier thought.—*Little Rock Arkansas Gazette*.

PRESIDENT COOLIDGE's trip to the circus may have been instructive in showing him that a well-trained elephant is not always the whole show.—*New York World*.

LODGE's move for a new international tribunal points to a Republican fear that defeating the court may be courting defeat.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot*.

ONE trouble about the Far East is that it isn't far enough.—*Columbia Record*.

THE hard part is to love your neighbor as your pelf.—*Muskogee Phoenix*.

A JAZZ band is a group of citizens who are paid for playing static.—*Detroit Times*.

WHEN Congress adjourns it should not mistake the mighty sound it will hear as a groan of despair.—*Marion Star*.

It will be funny to read the Republican platform and compare it with the record this Congress is making.—*Philadelphia Record*.

THE job of keeping America out of foreign entanglements might be done if we could keep foreign entanglements out of America.—*Columbia Record*.

As we understand it, Germany must get an excess of exports over imports without selling anything abroad.—*Associated Editors (Chicago)*.

THE case is desperate. If somebody doesn't care for the poor Germans quickly, the rich Germans may have it to do.—*Eugene (Ore.) Daily Guard*.

WHEN the newspapers announced that President Coolidge had accepted an invitation to see the circus, some people thought he was going to address Congress.—*Wall Street Journal*.

ANOTHER way to put an end to wars would be to have Jack Dempsey's manager arrange for them. He'd make fighting so costly no country could afford it.—*Macon Telegraph*.

WE are a strict party man, wearing the collar and doing the necessary lung work just so long as the party doesn't jump our platform or turn down our candidate.—*Houston Post*.

WORD comes from China that female bandits over there are forcing their rich young captives to marry them. Wonder if they will send that kind of a game to us, too?—*Scripps-Paine Service*.

ROY CHAPMAN ANDREWS has discovered the Garden of Eden in Asia, and says he is going back there as soon as he can. This will stir up a good deal of resentment in Los Angeles.—*Tacoma Ledger*.

SOME people keep right on buying beefsteak when they haven't a saxophone in the house.—*Elizabeth Journal*.

BEVERIDGE for Coolidge Ticket Mate Is Gaining.—*Herald Tribune*. Great hot weather ticket.—*New York World*.

A THIRD party may be necessary. No two platforms could be long enough to contain all the grouches.—*Schenectady Gazette*.

CONTRARY to an apparent belief, self-government is not the kind that will run itself without the people's taking any hand in it.—*Nashville Banner*.

THE United Lutheran Church will be asked to endorse just wars. It should be borne in mind that our own wars always are just.—*New York Morning Telegraph*.

THE accident experienced by Major Martin teaches another lesson. No mountain should be permitted to park without showing a tail-light.—*Marion Star*.

As a failure Prohibition stands side by side with matrimony, the U. S. A. and human life.—*Boston Herald*.

CREATING all men free and equal isn't enough; some means must be devised to keep them free and equal.—*Columbia Record*.

THE experiment is worth while, anyway. We wait eagerly to see a veteran eating his insurance policy.—*Springfield (Ohio) Sun*.

Now that the national bloc has been raided, Poincaré will have to resign—he can't rule with what's left.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot*.

TALKING about extra-hazardous risks, Great Britain wants an American to act as chairman of the Irish Free State-Ulster boundary dispute commission.—*Marion Star*.

WE fancy Mr. Hearst has his moments of discouragement when he almost despairs of ever being able to save Tammany.—*Columbia Record*.

THE advisability of passing a car at the curve depends on whether the widow will think the loss covered by insurance.—*Wilmington Dispatch*.

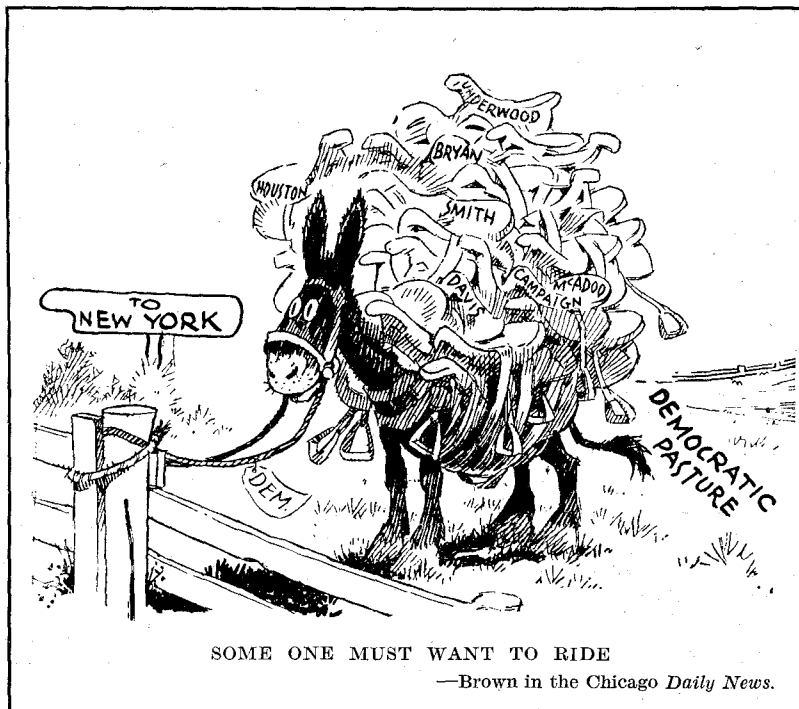
SOME blame the wide-spread absorption of home-brew for the lassitude of our body politic, but others ascribe it to the repeated injections of sea rum.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot*.

MOST of the German officials are doctors of something or other; but history and experience suggest that it is neither of diplomacy nor of divinity.—*Birmingham Age-Herald*.

CONGRESSMEN complain they can't live on their salaries. This is just the reason why the public objects to having the salaries of some Congressmen raised.—*Wall Street Journal*.

THE Biblical character who asked for bread and was given a stone has a modern counterpart in the veteran who asked for a bonus and was given an insurance policy.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman*.

A JUSTICE of the peace in Pittsburgh has ruled that chewing-gum is a drug, and that settles another vexed question. It can't qualify as food, drink, cosmetics or green groceries, and this judicial wisdom comes just in time to keep us from classifying it as a game of skill.—*Tacoma Ledger*.



# FOREIGN - COMMENT

## JAPANESE RAGE AT EXCLUSION

THE OVERWHELMING MAJORITIES by which the Senate and House adopted the conference report on the immigration bill, including the Japanese exclusion provision, regardless of President Coolidge's request that the exclusion clause be deferred until 1925, is said to be sure to increase the resentment of the Japanese, as indicated in their vernacular press. The act will go into effect on July 1st of this year, we are told, and altho some Japanese newspapers testify appreciatively to the "consistent impartial policy of President Coolidge, as well as of public opinion in America," their bitterness against Congress is especially expressive. Nevertheless the Tokyo *Jiji* urges that the Japanese ought to be "careful in speech and be prudent in conduct toward the United States," and it adds:

"Even the slightest provocation is likely to cause greater complications between the two nations which are now extremely nervous over the law in question. We must be self-restraining. We must patiently wait till chances arrive at which the American Congress repents its blunders and injustice."

Very different is the attitude of the Tokyo *Kokumin*, which describes the bill as "a masterpiece of jingoism," and assures its readers that "vigorous public opinion must be aroused to show the world that we are not a nation to be cowed into humiliation by such gross injustice," and it proceeds:

"Once Japan is coerced into disgrace, her neighboring peoples will begin to disdain her, she will lose her influence in the Far East, and her independence will be endangered. Even worse, the illustrious achievement of the late Emperor will be utterly swept away from Japan. We must resort to lawful means to call upon the United States for reflection."

This journal goes on to say that Japan made a "concession in the interest in the United States" by concluding the Gentlemen's Agreement in disregard of her own financial interests. The "gross and extreme insult" to Japan in the passing of the immigration bill, it can hardly pass over with indifference, says the *Kokumin*, which further observes:

"We can not avoid a feeling of anxiety as to whether such political injustice may occasion any grave consequence, as stated by Ambassador Hanihara, in the future relations between the two countries. As regards the contention that the protest threatens the sovereignty of America and that it endangers the independence of the United States, we insist that it reflects shame upon the Senators themselves."

"Corruption prevailing in the field of American politics, they perhaps thought it good to divert the attention of the general

public to foreign policy. With the Presidential campaign approaching, Mr. Coolidge is not in a position to wield his veto over the resolution. Even tho he exercise his veto, the Senate, which has lost its self-restraint, will be prepared to carry its point by the force of majority. Whatever plea they may make, it is undeniable that a majority of Americans do not like the Japanese. At Versailles the proposal of racial equality was

defeated, while at the Washington Conference the proposal of 7 to 10 was denounced. Incidental to the earthquake disaster, the national strength of Japan was weakened. Financially Japan has been so enfeebled that she was obliged to endure shameful conditions in floating the loans. America has taken advantage of this weakness and gone to the extreme of insulting Japan by passing the unjust immigration law. Arguments on morality or justice will no longer be of avail. Japan must take decisive steps to save herself from dishonor and disgrace."

Politics is governed "not so much by reason as by impulse," according to the Osaka *Asahi*, which says also that this is especially the case

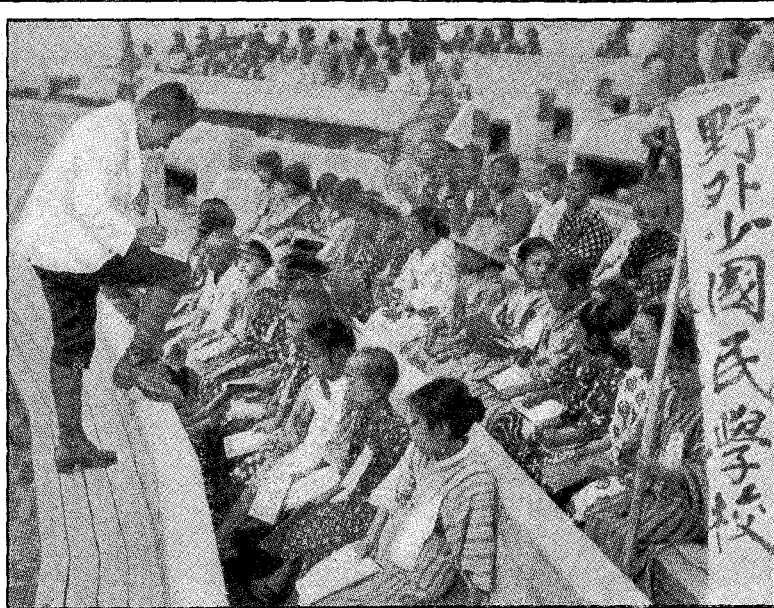
with the United States, "the country of democracy," and it continues:

"Government by impulse is sometimes effective, but this effectiveness is in the case of religion and of inspiration. When politics are conducted in accordance with the dictates of impulse, women come to be influential in politics. Led astray by the propaganda of the anti-Japanese members of the Western States, the Senate went to the extreme of adopting anti-foreign measures. They did not realize how their action would affect the world."

"Japan has been under a debt of gratitude to the United States in respect to her consideration for this country. The advancement of civilization and progress of material prosperity owe their origin to the great service of the United States to Japan, but her recent injustice toward us has entirely eliminated our feeling of gratitude toward America. The seed of racial hatred has been sown in the bosom of the Japanese. When the agony of surplus population becomes acute, this seed will begin to germinate which, it is feared, will grow into a fierce anti-American boycott. If this proves to be the case, the anti-Japanese immigration under discussion is solely responsible."

Such instances are not rare in history, according to this Osaka daily, which avers that the adoption of militarism by the former Empire of Germany was due mainly to external pressure. Resentful at the "arrogance and overbearing attitude of the Anglo-Saxons," it contends, Germany adopted imperialism in order to find a place in the sun, and it adds:

"But Anglo-Saxon professors and statesmen are so wayward and selfish that they attack Germany and Japan, insisting that such nations are not qualified to live an international life with



From the London Sphere

"THE OPEN-AIR SCHOOL OF LITTLE CITIZENS"

That is what the Japanese description at the right tells us of the education of young Japan in the midst of the desolation left by the earthquake.

other peoples. They quite forget that their narrow-minded and selfish principles are the causes that compel other nations to adopt such policies.

"We are peace advocates and have kept on fighting militarism, always believing that humanism and democracy are indispensable conditions for international peace, and that these principles are conflicting with militarism. Anglo-Saxons, occupying a very great portion of fertile land of the globe and rejecting immigrants from Asia in spite of their possessions being thinly inhabited, are convicts who break the lofty principle of humanity. Their action extends evil influence to international morality and interest."

The Osaka *Mainichi* holds that the decision of Congress is an "insult to Japan and the Japanese," and that such an action on the part of one nation toward another breaks international justice and disturbs peace, a fact hardly to be overlooked from the point of view of humanity. This daily declares further:

"We say so, for we want to maintain and preserve international peace for the interest of all human beings of the world. Such being our purpose, we carefully avoid rude action and extreme speeches. However, it is not possible to reach an amicable solution of the present difficulties when we are unusually excited."

Blame for the present action against Japan is attached to the various Japanese cabinets by such vernacular newspapers as the Tokyo *Nichi Nichi*, which thinks, however, that the real target for Japanese indignation is the "violence" of the anti-Japanese members of the American Congress, because—

"They utterly disregard justice, liberty, equality and reason. Complaint is womanish. Let bygones be bygones. But the matter seriously affects the honor and the prestige of the State, it violates justice and humanity, and we must rise to the difficulty to fight for the cause of, and to protect, humanity and justice. We do not like war, but the sense of honor dictates us to take up the gauntlet thrown down at us. Disturbers of peace are the anti-Japanese members of the American Congress, while we are advocates of peace. Important as peace is, we are under no obligation to keep it up when our honor and prestige are jeopardized, and when justice, humanity and reason are trampled under foot. We are yearning after an ideal state in which peace, justice, humanity and reason will prevail. We think it a calamity to the human world that discord between States becomes war. The outstanding difficulty between the United States and Japan is unlikely to eventuate in a war. We shall be greatly vexed if it would lead to war. We only hope the anti-Japanese American Congressmen should be well aware that, when we stand at the cross-roads of peace, justice and humanity, we would prefer justice and humanity to peace."



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This Tokyo daily further informs us that certain yellow races are relentlessly "attacking America for her rash conduct and expressing warm sympathy toward Japan," and it issues this warning:

"Americans must remember that the influence of Japan will, in the future, govern the fate of Asia. Internationalization of the principles of justice and humanity and the prevention of a racial struggle depend on the determination of Japan and the Japanese. Should Japan submit to the anti-Japanese immigration law, the principles of justice and humanity will be of no avail in international politics. In such a case, international questions will be governed by the personal feelings of prejudiced persons. We oppose the anti-Japanese immigration law not for the interest of our own only. If America insists on her own wrong and injustice, a racial struggle will be inevitable."

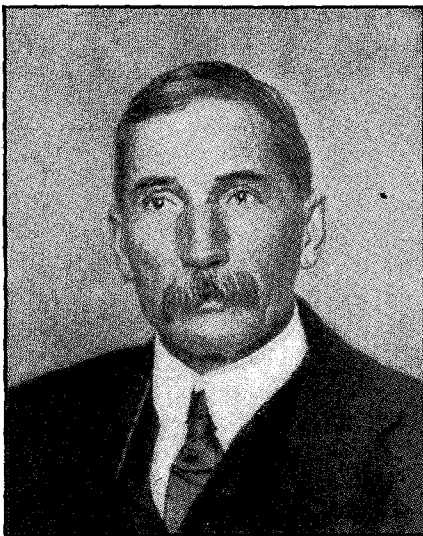
Speaking of racial antagonism, the Tokyo *Hochi* alludes to "a political group of English-speaking nations in another quarter of the globe which never tires of persecuting the Asiatics," and it assures us that—

"As long as they insist upon persecution of different races, the humiliated peoples will naturally be united to stand against injustice. Altho there is no knowing when the Chinese and Indians will become world Powers, and altho there is no knowing when all the Asiatic peoples will become united in their common efforts to resist the pressure of different races, it is certain that they will be strongly united against the pressure from outside in some future time. If this supposition proves true, it is the English-speaking nations who will be responsible for it. In this sense the anti-Japanese measure adopted by the American Congress is an epoch-making incident."

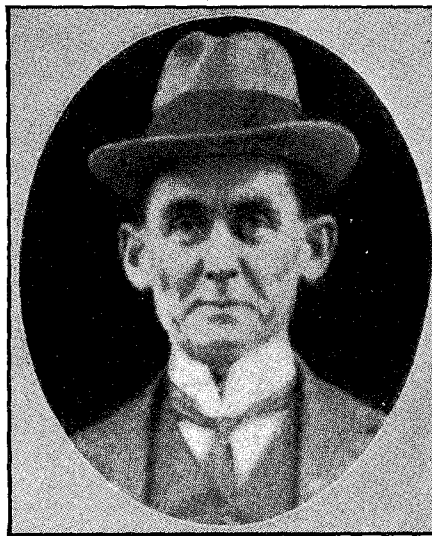


From the London Graphic

GENERAL SMUTS, South African Party



GENERAL HERTZOG, Nationalist Party



COLONEL CRESWELL, Labor Party

## SOUTH AFRICA'S TRIUMVIRATE OF LEADERS

## SOUTH AFRICA IN TURMOIL

THE EMINENCE IN STATESMANSHIP attained by South Africa's Premier, Gen. Jan Smuts, in the days of the World War and after the Armistice falls under some question among the skeptical because of South Africa's turmoil in the general election. It is of vital interest therefore to have the survey of the whole South African situation afforded by the *London Graphic*, one of whose contributors, Arthur Cameron, tells us that while to most people the war of wars is the War of 1914, "to some tens of thousands of Dutch-speaking South Africans, the war is, and to the end of their days will be, the Anglo-Boer War of 1899-1902." In this fact, says this British observer, lies one great cause of difference between the Smuts and the Hertzog parties in the Union. The third factor, the Labor party, he maintains, has no logical basis at all, and he adds:

"The demon in South Africa is the native, with whom the Labor party has nothing to do, except to try to drive him out of economic existence. As there are about eight millions of him in the Union, with countless more in other parts of Africa, and as, unlike the Red Indian, he declines to die out before European civilization, it is a job that will take some doing.

"The Dutch-speaking die-hards, who ignore history more recent than 1902, call themselves Nationalists. So far as a very large percentage of them is concerned, a truer label would be the 'Have Nots.' Dutch-speaking South Africa has never accepted the custom of primogeniture. The farms usually descended from parents to children in undivided shares. The family was usually a large one, and despite gross over-feeding and a diet almost incredibly unsuited to the climate, the racial stock is so strong, the climate so life-giving, that the percentage which survived was in most cases large. In the earliest days the farms were so vast that there was a living for all, but the time came when the system evolved a host of 'poor whites,' as they are called—men with little land, no capital, and cursed with the pride and tradition that forbid the white to work at manual pursuits among a population consisting mainly of natives."

This contributor to *The Graphic* goes on to say that in recent years there has been some migration of this class from the back blocks to the Rand, there to earn a livelihood by supervising the natives, who do the hard manual work in the mines. In the long run, he believes, the change will probably be for the better, by accustoming these men to some regularity of work and life. Yet, he avers that their education in simple economics is "even more dismally wanting" than is that of the hand-worker in England. What is more, he tells us that:

"As quickly won wealth from claims or shares has not hitherto borne itself with much modesty in South Africa, many of these

men are, without much difficulty, persuaded by professional politicians that almost every mine-owner is an oppressor and almost any political change would work out to their (the workmen's) advantage.

"A certain section of the farmers is with them; men who have benefited in money by the work of agricultural experts and from laws passed by their more progressive fellows. Such farmers as are Nationalists will usually be found arguing that scab in sheep or locusts are plagues sent by God, and, therefore, not to be legislated against without impiety. They think that natives should be forced to work on the farms at wages fixed by the farmer alone, and, above all else, they fear and dread the gradual extension to the rest of the Union of the relatively liberal policy toward the natives and half-castes, long successfully applied in the Cape Province."

This party, says the *Graphic's* contributor, is led by General Hertzog, a lawyer, who in his day was a stout fighter for his country, the Orange Free State, against Great Britain. As a man, we are told, he is "sincere to the point of indiscreetness" and as a politician, he has "two rather serious defects." This apparently unsympathetic observer proceeds:

"The first is that nobody has ever yet found out what he wants. The second is that he has never yet found any party or individual human being with whom he could work for many days together.

"What he seems to want at present is a Constitution for South Africa which would state, in italics, that Great Britain has no direct power over South Africa, and can never force it to wage war alongside Britain unless it wished to do so. As no sane person in Great Britain would dream of contesting such a view of the relationship, the General's program, to the great bulk of farming, business and professional men of the country, Dutch and English-speaking alike, the 'Haves' of the country, leagued under the name of the South African party behind General Smuts, seems vague and unreal, and his administrative record when he was a Minister had in it nothing to reassure them."

The *Graphic's* contributor is just as severely critical of the Labor party led by Colonel Creswell, a Gibraltar Briton, formerly a Rand mine manager and "like General Hertzog, a brave, sincere man, and equally impossible." He is described as having a bitter quarrel of many years standing with the Rand mine owners, "because they will not eliminate the native from the mines, a policy about as practical as eliminating Indians from India, or Britons from Britain." Colonel Creswell's followers, we are told, are mostly English-speaking artisans of the mining areas, temporarily reinforced by Civil Servants angry with the Smuts Government because economic facts have forced it to reduce salaries and retrench posts which can be done without. We read then:

"The only conceivable basis of an agreement between General

Hertzog and Colonel Creswell would seem to be a resolve, if the two bodies can together secure a majority against General Smuts, to enact a law whereby natives would be forbidden to work in the mines. The farmer members of the coalition would argue that if such a law were passed the effect would be to drive the natives to work on the farms, at wages unaffected by the competition of the mines for their services. A recent judgment of the Transvaal courts suggests that the Supreme Court would declare any such law unconstitutional. In such an event the party allies would, no doubt, demand a change in the Constitution. The passing of such a law would almost certainly lead to social and political trouble of a serious kind.

"Had General Botha been alive to stand with General Smuts the issue would not have been in doubt. General Smuts has a much greater intellectual range than his old comrade and leader, but he has not Botha's innate personal influence and leadership, and he has a fully Asquithian disdain for arts that win popularity. But Botha and he rendered this Realm in the day of its uttermost need service for which it can never be sufficiently grateful, and alike on this ground and on the ground of solid achievement in his domestic policy and administration, we must all wish him well, and more, in the electoral struggle."

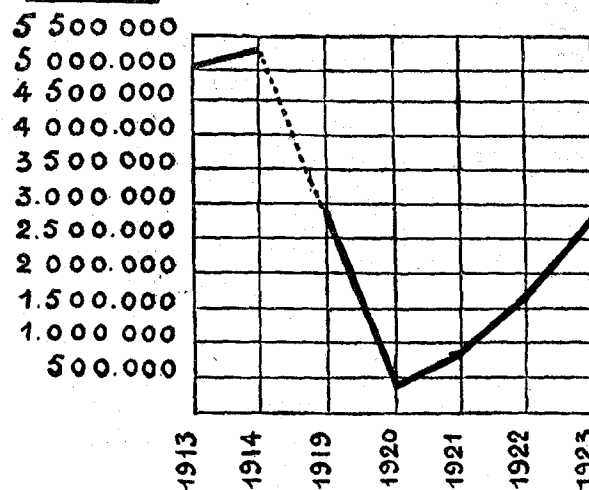
### BRITISH FEARS OF GERMANY'S NEW MARINE

THE PARALYSIS of shipbuilding, said to be evident in all parts of the world, is ascribed to the low freights which now rule, and they result from the fact that there are more ships available than there are cargoes to be carried. As a symptom of what it terms this paralytic condition, the London *Daily Telegraph* points out that while in 1919, 7,144,549 tons were launched, in 1923 the figure was only 1,643,181. In every country, with one exception, says this daily, the associated marine industries are depressed, and the excepted country is Germany which, it avers, "bankrupt tho she is represented to be, sent to sea last year more ships than all the other maritime nations of the Continent of Europe." With about 3,000,000 tons of merchant ships built or building, and with wages at a very low level in her shipyards and engine-shops, as well as afloat, we are told that Germany is becoming "a serious competitor" in the sea carrying trade. This London newspaper recalls that—

"Five years ago the German flag was not seen at sea, as all her seagoing vessels had been surrendered under the Treaty of Ver-

sailles; now it is to be met with everywhere. Great passenger liners, and also cargo carriers, are being constructed in complete confidence that the German people are again going to play a considerable part in the economic affairs of the world. It was stated recently that the ship-building movement in Germany has received a severe check owing to unfavorable industrial and

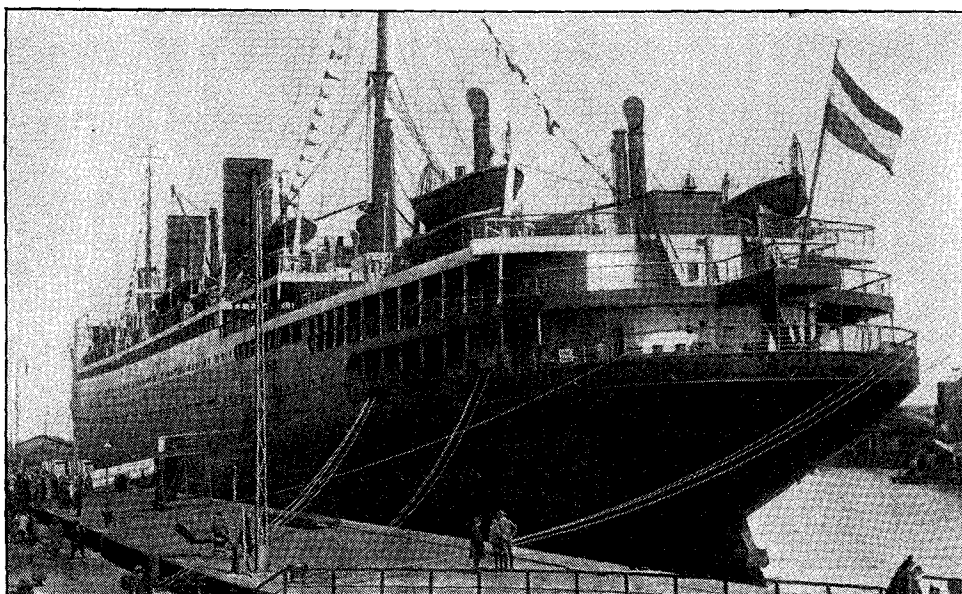
#### Tons



From the Paris Figaro

DOWN AND UPS OF GERMANY'S MERCHANT MARINE

economic conditions. But there is no indication of any such tendency in the latest returns of Lloyd's Register. On the contrary, there is more tonnage in hand in German establishments at the moment than in all the shipyards of France, Italy, and Norway combined. Last quarter vessels of 25,000 tons were put into the water, but German shipowners had come forward with fresh orders, and ships of 33,300 tons were begun, so that there was not a decrease, but a gain. Tho the Germans plead poverty when there is talk of paying reparations, they are managing somehow to obtain the money for the restoration of their mercantile fleet, and, as our Berlin correspondent has frequently reminded us, for the reequipment on a lavish scale of their factories and workshops. Of all the mysteries associated with the economic condition of that country none is more arresting than Germany's rise once more as a great sea power with a large and expanding mercantile marine."



International Newsreel photograph

#### GERMANY'S NEW DISCOVERER OF AMERICA

The latest product of the North German Lloyd, S. S. *Columbus*, one specimen of the amazing revival of the German merchant marine. She is 775 feet long, 83 feet wide, has a draft of 31 feet 11½ inches, and a displacement of 39,000 tons, thus surpassing two former crack steamers of the same line, the *George Washington* and the *Kronprinzessin Cecilie*.

The *Daily Telegraph* goes on to say ominously that apparently it is not yet generally realized how great is the extent of Germany's recovery on the seas, and cites the remark of a lecturer before the Institution of Naval Architects, who declared: "It is an anomaly that, at a time when about 7,000,000 gross tons of shipping are lying idle in the ports of the world, the Germans have been able to find steady and remunerative employment for the whole of their merchant fleet, consisting, in the main, of newly constructed and highly efficient ships. Freights have been earned in the immediate past on the gold or dollar basis and wages, and most of the other charges have been dispersed in the depreciated mark. Even to-day the wage of German seamen is not more than about one-third that which is paid

to British seamen." Pondering this observation, *The Daily Telegraph* expresses the opinion that while it would be an act of extreme rashness to attempt to foretell how the course of political and economic events in Germany may react on shipbuilding and ship-operating, the possibility must nevertheless be kept in mind that Germany will once again be "the most serious rival of Britain" in these twin industries as well as in sea transport. We read then:

"Germany now possesses a highly efficient fleet, consisting mainly of new ships, and month by month further additions are being made to it. That German shipowners believe that the motor-ship is destined speedily to supersede the familiar steamer is suggested by the policy which they are pursuing. More than half the vessels which are now building are to be equipped with the new propulsive agent, whereas in this country the percentage is less than half as great. It is recognized that, tho the initial expenditure on a motor-ship is far greater than on a steamer, the former will earn profits where the latter incurs only losses. The progress of the evolution is recognized as inevitable, and the Germans, unembarrassed by the possession of a great volume of steam tonnage, are taking time by the forelock and are concentrating on the new type, their example in that respect being emulated in Holland, Sweden, and Denmark.

"On this side of the North Sea the outlook for shipbuilding and ship-operating is overcast owing to the high cost of production, which must prove an obstacle in securing foreign orders, Lloyd's Register recently remarked that 'it may reasonably be hoped that, in the absence of unforeseen adverse circumstances, an improvement may shortly become apparent in the condition of the shipbuilding industry.' But there is nothing to justify the belief that we shall soon see the day when all the shipyard workers will be provided with work, however extensively advantage may be taken of the Trade Facilities Act to finance new construction."

Britain must face the fact, we are further told, that immediately after the war the number of employees in her shipyards and engine-shops was increased far beyond the permanent needs of the industry. In 1920, it is recalled, 618 vessels of just above 2,000,000 tons were launched, while in 1923 the output was 222 vessels of 645,000 tons. There is no present prospect, we are assured, that half as much shipping will be launched annually in the future as was done in 1920, even when shipowners as a body are convinced that the profit-earning capacity of the motor-ship is so conspicuous that it will pay them to scrap steamers which in normal circumstances would be regarded as efficient carriers of passengers or goods. So, this journal concludes:

"We are thus brought face to face with a problem to which little attention has yet been given. What is to happen to the surplus workers in the shipyards and engine-shops? It is sad that the confession must be made that work can not be found for anything like all of them, but it is a conclusion to which the shipbuilding industry, in common with the nation as a whole, will be driven by the course of events. Our yards will be confronted in future with more serious competition than before the war, especially on the part of Germany, while Holland and Sweden are not to be ignored as rivals."

On the other hand, we read in the London *Economic Review* that the restoration of Germany's commercial fleet in 1923 was handicapped by the comparatively small amount of compensation the Reich was in a position to pay for expropriations, and by the capital shortage of the ship-owners, which was accentuated by the depreciation of the money paid them by the Reich. This weekly quotes a German mercantile authority, *Wirtschaft und Statistik*, as saying that "a number of ships were bought back from the Entente, and whereas in the middle of 1920 the German merchant service comprised 672,671 gross registered tonnage of shipping, the figure had risen to 717,450 gross registered tonnage by the middle of 1921, to 1,887,408 gross registered tonnage by the middle of 1922 and to 2,590,073 gross registered tonnage by the middle of 1923 (according to the figures of Lloyd's Register). By way of comparison with pre-war days, the figure at the beginning of 1914 was 5,238,937 gross registered tonnage."

## THE RED SWORD OF RUSSIA

THE HABITUAL CRITICISM leveled against the European nations by spokesmen of Soviet Russia that there can be no permanent peace while military and naval armaments increase is countered from the very distant quarter of New Zealand by newspaper alarm at the report that Russia is strengthening its military reserves and fostering interest in training and marksmanship among the civilian population. The menace of growing armaments in Europe while the subject of the recognition of Soviet Russia is being discussed in various countries, some Russians hold, threatens to lull the people into a false sense of security. The Auckland *New Zealand Herald* quotes a Russian authority as expressing this thought and as revealing "unqualified scorn for pacifist principles" and as asserting that the Russians must devote themselves to developing the Red Army. We read then:

"These declarations merely emphasize certain phases of the Bolshevik creed, which are fully recognized by all who have given any attention to the course of its development. Bolshevism, as exemplified by the recent history of Russia, is very far from being a pacific cult. It is aggressive, and, in its own way, as militarist as was the late German Empire of unhalloved memory. Lenin, the arch-exponent of Bolshevism, had no delusions. When, in 1917, he left Switzerland to return to Russia, he made his beliefs clear in a letter of farewell. 'We are not pacifists,' he wrote, 'we are opponents of imperialistic wars waged for the purpose of procuring spoils. But we have always declared it an absurdity for the revolutionary proletariat to vow never to wage revolutionary wars. Such wars may be necessary in the interests of Socialism.'"

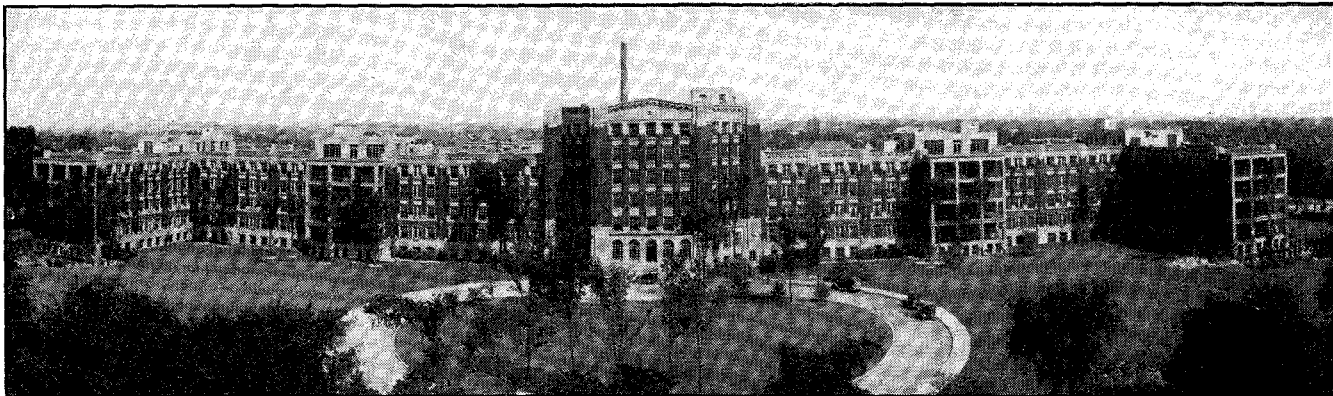
Following such a declaration of policy, this Auckland daily goes on to say, the Bolsheviks showed no hesitation in seizing power by force. When the ill-fated Provisional Government fell, chiefly through its own futility, it recalls the Bolsheviks with their battle-cry, "all power to the Soviets," seized the reins of power with but little organized fighting. Yet at the back of them, this journal asserts, was always the idea of armed force, developed and utilized later, and we are further advised that:

"To quote again the words of Lenin, it was plain that fighting was by no means repugnant to their ideas. In October, 1917, he said: 'A military rising is, after all, only another form of the political struggle. It has its own laws, which must be clearly understood by its leaders.' Very soon after the rising on which the Bolsheviks rode to power, armed struggles began. There were campaigns against the Germans, and against the White forces, under different leaders. Most significant of all was the campaign against Poland in 1920. In the beginning it was a dispute over territory. As Russian arms gained victories, the old dream of a world revolution revived. The struggle, it was decreed, should be transformed into a revolutionary crusade to begin the universal overthrow of capitalism. Lured on by that dream the Bolsheviks sent their forces forward, to meet the severest defeat tasted since they had taken control of the country. The lesson behind this phase of Russian history is the demonstration that the use of armed force to spread revolution is in no way repugnant to the leaders of Russian thought. That scheme may be in abeyance at present, but so long as the present masters rule Russia it is a gross and dangerous error to imagine the Red Army is only a force maintained for national defense."

When the Czarist forces gave place to the Red Army, the *New Zealand Herald* reminds us, and especially during the transition period, there was a relaxation of all the ordinary forms of discipline. When campaigning began in earnest, however, it is remembered that all extraordinary privileges granted the private soldier were speedily abolished, and we read:

"The right of the rank and file to elect officers went first. The successes won by the Red Army were won under, and made possible by, a system of discipline as rigid as that in any other Army. What is more, the Bolshevik leaders developed so militarist a mentality that the application of Army organization and discipline to various departments of civil life was seriously attempted. Trotzky was the arch-protagonist of this cult, with Lenin a restraining influence."

# SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION



HENRY FORD'S HOSPITAL, ACCUSED OF "MACHINE METHODS"

"If this means thoroughness and completeness—we plead guilty," replies the chief surgeon.

## HENRY FORD AND THE DETROIT DOCTORS

HENRY FORD HAS INCURRED the displeasure of the Wayne County Medical Society by the way in which his hospital in Detroit is conducted. The Academy of Surgery of that city recently declined an invitation to meet in the Ford Hospital, and the County Medical Society has approved this action, alleging that Mr. Ford's reputation rather than that of the hospital attracts patients, so that he has really been "practising medicine by proxy." They object also to the alleged decrease of charity work, so-called "machine methods," publicity regarded by them as unethical, the uniform fee scale and "closed-hospital" operation. Mr. Ford's friends hint that hostility is a result of his refusal to allow the hospital to collect large fees from wealthy men. An editorial in the Medical Society's *Bulletin*, as reproduced in part in the press, reads as follows:

"The recent refusal of members of the Detroit Academy of Surgeons to accept hospitality from Mr. Ford's hospital, prompts a brief discussion as to why self-respecting medical men can not with dignity and continued fairness to the lay public thus seem to approve of Mr. Ford's methods and, by accepting his hospitality, appear to concede the superior character of his organization.

"The hospital opened under the able direction of Dr. John Brown, a thoroughly trained hospital superintendent. Under his guidance commercial methods of publicity were not forthcoming. The principals of the staff consisted of two practically unknown young men, well trained but with a reputation still to be gained.

"The business developed slowly—too slowly for a Ford industry. Dr. Brown's services were soon dispensed with. Ernest Liebold, Mr. Ford's private secretary, was the guiding spirit.

"Business was not good—there was not enough 'zip,' real business methods must be introduced. The newspapers were made available, publicity, wide-spread, flagrant and inaccurate, was given to the public. The Johns Hopkins staff was capitalized. Ordinary equipment found in any well-conducted hospital was glorified. The old-time stethoscope was described as a wonderful instrument for listening to the heart and lungs. The microtome, used in every laboratory for cutting specimens, was described as the 'tumor machine.' The public's eyes began to bulge.

"The great Henry Ford had manned his hospital with supermen and installed marvelous and intricate equipment!

"Dr. A. Biedl, eminent gland authority, was a recent guest of the society. He requested to be taken through Ford Hospital.

"Following the inspection he said: 'I suppose you do a large research work?'

"'No, we do very little,' was the reply.

"'Then a large charity, of course?'

"'No, every one pays here.'

"'So—well, then, what is the purpose of your institution?'

"This great man, who has spent years in intense and exhaustive research work for humanity, was puzzled. He had not seen the 'standardized schedule relating to fees.' He had not heard that 'Ford Hospital is not run for doctors.' In fact, he doesn't know.

"We have been asked, 'Why does the medical profession disapprove of Ford's hospital?'

"The medical profession objects to having Henry Ford, a man of unlimited wealth and power, a man who controls a publication, a man of strong prejudices, practise medicine by proxy.

"We have tried to express briefly the impression of Mr. Ford's hospital which has grown in the medical man's mind. It has seemed necessary to assume a certain degree of frankness and a marked degree of reservation in order to present this subject fairly. Specific details have been avoided. We have accepted members of the Ford hospital staff into the Wayne County Medical Society in a spirit of fairness to them. We can not hold them entirely responsible for the ethics of Mr. Ford's hospital.

"We must insist, however, if we consider the past history and the present operation of the hospital, that we can not, with dignity and fairness to the general public, accept its hospitality.

"No enviable reputation is built in an institution such as the Ford hospital now is, and for the benefit of our medical brothers who are, through force of circumstances, working there, we must say that the private practise of medicine or surgery is still an honorable profession. And that business is good."

What may be regarded as the hospital's official statement in its own defense is given in an open letter by Dr. Roy D. McClure, its surgeon-in-chief, offering his resignation from the Detroit Academy of Surgeons, which we quote in part from the *Detroit Free Press*. After asserting that the invitation "so ungraciously declined" was given at the suggestion of the Academy itself, he goes on to note and reply to objections to the hospital, as he says they were made in public interviews by members of the Academy:

"1. Alleged application of factory methods to the handling of patients. If this means thoroughness and completeness of history-taking and physical examination by physicians and surgeons who have had thorough training and experience in the larger clinics of this country and Europe—we plead guilty.

"2. Alleged elimination of the personal touch between physician and patient. If this were true it would be difficult to account for the phenomenal growth of the hospital. This growth has come about largely through satisfied patients referring others.

"3. Alleged declination of charity patients. During the past year a very large number of ex-soldiers were cared for at hospital expense, the cost being more than \$125,000. In addition,

many other persons have been cared for to whom no bills have been sent, their bills being paid by others.

"4. The uniform fee scale. It is an accepted principle that the price of service should rest on the cost of service. This is not a medical but an economic question, and a uniform fee scale surely has the same right to existence as a charity system or a scale that fluctuates according to the ability of the people to pay. The hospital management has adopted the uniform fee scale for reasons that seem amply sufficient.

"5. The policy which permits only physicians and surgeons of the staff to treat patients when under the hospital's care. That this hospital is one of the first in the Middle West to function as a 'closed hospital' is doubtless responsible for some antagonism. Both closed and open hospitals are of service to the community.

"6. Alleged unethical advertising of the hospital by pamphlets. Apparently this reference is to a descriptive pamphlet of the buildings which is sent to inquirers at a distance, and a small leaflet given to patients on entering the hospital which contains the information and advice which new patients need.

"7. As to the further charge, made publicly by a member of your Academy, that the Henry Ford Hospital 'depends for its

standardize the work and standardize the charges, making no distinction between the millionaire and the salary worker. This has been done, and the feud between the hospital and the doctors broke when the monthly clinic of the Detroit Academy of Surgery, at which the chief of the Ford Hospital staff was to preside, was indefinitely postponed."

## IF PHILADELPHIA HAD BEEN BOMBED

A CHART OF THE BOMBS dropt on London, plotted on a map of Philadelphia, is an interesting exhibit reproduced herewith from *Army Ordnance* (Washington), where it appears in connection with the third instalment of an article on "Bombs," by William A. Borden. Mr. Borden considers the tactical employment of bombs, and their possible effect on military strategy, to a certain extent problematical. In the early days of the World War, he says, bombing was undertaken without serious opposition. Then anti-aircraft weapons and combat aircraft came into play and interfered very considerably with bombing missions. It appears that during the war there were many cases where bombing operations were carried out in rather an unsystematic manner, and without being coordinated in the general scheme of military operations. He continues:

"At present, as may be expected during a time of peace, the exponents of anti-aircraft artillery make very great claims as to the effectiveness of the protection afforded by their weapons, while enthusiastic bombers, on the other hand, are positive that aircraft will reach its objective and produce great damage with bombs despite anti-aircraft opposition.

"It is known that in the past war the Germans succeeded in doing considerable damage in London and Paris alone. They dropt over 800 bombs on London, killing over 500 people and wounding about 1,500. In one raid on London damage to the extent of \$7,500,000 was done. Seven hundred and forty-six bombs were dropt on Paris, killing 266 people and wounding 603.

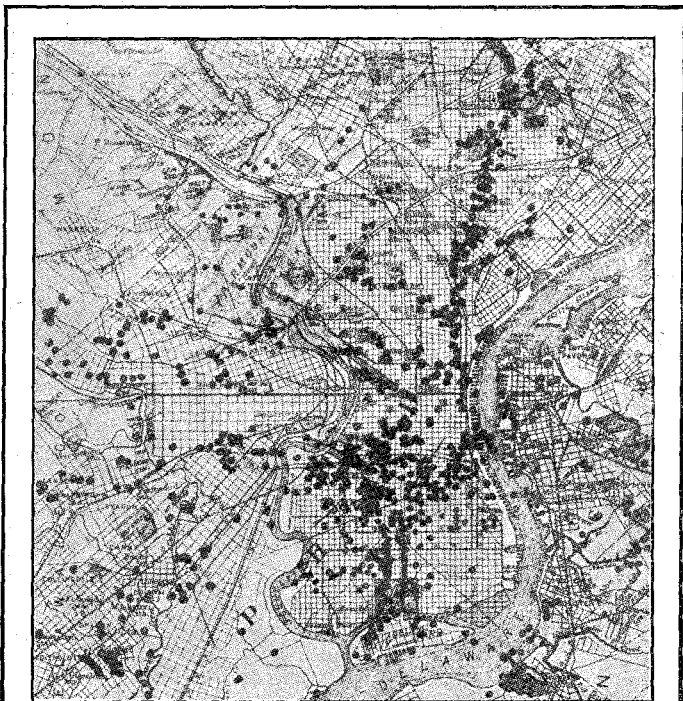
"A glance at the pattern of the points of impact of bombs dropt on London plotted on a map of Philadelphia will indicate what might have happened to one of our cities had the United States been within the bombing radius of Germany. As it was, in spite of the great distances separating the two countries, plans were on foot in Germany, at the close of the war, to bomb New York, and a Zeppelin for this purpose was under construction.

"In considering the damage done to London and Paris it must be realized that no bomb larger than the 300-kilo (660 pounds) bomb was dropt, while bombs six times as large are now available for use against such targets. On Paris alone only five 300-kilo bombs were dropt, of which only two functioned. The remaining bombs did not weigh over 100 kilos (200 pounds).

"The effect of bombing upon morale is something which can not be estimated, yet is very apt to play an important part in the production of internal dissension in a country hard prest by any enemy. Official reports state that aside from the direct damage resulting from bombing, the concern of the populace was sufficient to cause great lessening of activities as the people by seeking shelter from actual or expected raids caused a decided decline in production. While in many instances people went their way apparently unconcerned during a bombing raid, even the most nonchalant were affected, say what they will, by the siren announcing the approach of a raid, the roar of the anti-aircraft artillery, the weird hum and drone of the aircraft engines, the crash of the bombs and the clatter of fire-engines and ambulances rushing to the damaged area.

"The controversy over bombs versus battle-ships, which has been the subject of so much discussion and comment, unfortunately can not be settled in time of peace, but there is no doubt that bombs properly placed can greatly damage and sink naval craft. Since the ex-German naval vessels were sunk, certainly much more attention has been paid to bombs, and had a test been held in which a portion of a city was similarly attacked, the public in general would doubtless indicate a still more lively interest in them.

"Bombs have reached a stage in development where they can be relied on to function and do decided damage. They have progressed from crude devices of single purpose to specialized devices of diversified use and may now be grouped with other important weapons of warfare as a powerful adjunct to the military strength of a nation."



Courtesy of Major W. A. Borden, Aberdeen Proving Ground, Aberdeen, Maryland

### IF PHILADELPHIA HAD BEEN BOMBED

As London was, it would look like this. During the London air raids over 800 bombs were dropt, killing 500 people and wounding about 1,500. In one raid alone over £1,500,000 damage was done.

prestige not upon medical skill and surgical excellence, but upon the well-known name of Henry Ford,' we shall leave that statement to those who like to discuss medical ethics."

A popular endorsement of Mr. Ford and the methods of his hospital is given in the *Louisville Courier-Journal*:

"Henry Ford's latest venture, the operation of a big hospital in Detroit, is scandalizing physicians and surgeons in the Michigan metropolis. The Ford idea of standardization in this field is declared to be typical of the automobile magnate, but nonetheless grotesque. The medical men are holding up their hands in horror at the intrusion of garage and production methods into their sanctuary, with the atmosphere of ether and iodoform metaphorically mingled with that of gasoline. The chief objection to the Ford hospital, however, is the flat-rate service system for operations—one price to all.

"This objection, about which the doctors are so vociferous, is the main reason for the venture. The story goes that, following the illness of one of the members of the Ford family, a bill for medical services was received. Ford, it is said, gasped when he saw it. From that gasp came the dream of this latest Ford departure. He would build a hospital of his own, employ its staff, allow no one except members of his staff to work in it,



International Newsreel photograph

IF NEW YORK SHOULD BE BOMBED, OUR AIRPLANES WOULD HIDE THE CITY WITH A SMOKE-SCREEN LIKE THIS

A recent exhibition test of protective camouflage to make believe Manhattan is a fog bank.

## POISON GAS ABSORBED BY FURNITURE

**T**HAT POISONOUS GAS may be absorbed by the upholstery and bedding in a house, and do no injury until expelled by heat, is shown by a curious case reported from Michigan by Frederick W. Fabian of the Agricultural College of that State, at East Lansing. Mr. Fabian writes in *The American Journal of Public Health* (Albany, N. Y.). He believes that the data obtained may prove of value to health officers and others interested. We read:

"The case in question had to do with illuminating gas containing a mixture of coal and water gas, and was caused, as nearly as can be determined, by the covering over with earth of the vent-pipe leading to the outside of the building from the safety-valve on the gas line. The odor of gas was noticeable in late fall and the early part of winter, but no ill-effects were apparent. On December 21, 1923, the family closed the house for the holidays and did not occupy it again until January 13, 1924, a period of twenty-three days. During this time the weather became much colder and the ground was frozen on the outside around the vent-pipe leading from the safety-valve.

"The family, consisting of husband, wife and five-months-old baby, arrived home about 6:10 P. M., and noticing the odor of gas, opened the door. The man then went to the basement and built a fire in the furnace and kindled a fire in the fireplace. The strong odor of gas being less noticeable the door was then closed. As the house grew warmer, the family began to feel sleepy and by 6:25 P. M. the husband and baby were in a state of partial coma. The wife was in another part of the house, where the concentration of gas was less, and, noticing the condition of the husband and baby, was able to open two windows, pick up the child and go as far as the door when she became unconscious. A neighbor, noticing her fall, came to the rescue.

"The more common characteristic symptoms of carbon-monoxide poisoning present were blurred vision, severe headache, slight nausea, extreme exhaustion, sleepiness and, in the case of the man, weakness in the legs. The man was giving a telephone message when overcome and said he thought he could never get it finished: 'it seemed to take ages.'

"No leaks could be found in the piping inside the house except a defective safety-valve which functioned without serious consequences as long as the gas could escape through the vent-pipe into the unfrozen ground. However, as soon as the ground became frozen so that the gas could not escape through the vent-pipe it

was forced back into the house through the safety-valve. During the twenty-three days' absence of the occupants the walls, rugs, upholstered furniture, bed-clothes, etc., had absorbed the gas and when the house was heated the gas was given off in sufficient quantities to cause asphyxiation.

"To get rid of the gas the house was heated and the doors and windows opened at one-hour intervals for twenty-four hours. An electric-fan was also installed to help ventilate the house. All beddings, clothing, mattresses, rugs, etc., were aired out-of-doors for two days. At the end of this period white mice were brought in cages and allowed to remain over night. One was partially covered with the bedding and was in a state of coma the next morning. Two were bled and a spectroscopic analysis was made. The characteristic carbon-monoxide, hemoglobin absorption bands were found in both cases. The occupants slept in the house the third night after their return without any ill-effects other than a dull headache. The odor of gas remained for a week."

The following conclusions, drawn by Mr. Fabian, merit consideration:

"1. Vent-pipe openings leading from the safety-valve on gas-piping should never be covered with earth, since freezing may prevent the free escape of gas.

"2. Rugs, bedding, upholstered furniture, etc., are capable of absorbing sufficient quantities of illuminating gas to cause carbon-monoxide poisoning.

"3. Any furnished house vacated for any period of time, where the odor of gas is perceptible, should first be aired thoroughly, preferably for a day or more to drive out the gas from the furnishings, then fires built and the airing continued until tests show the absence of carbon monoxide.

"4. Chemical or physiological tests, or both, should be made by a person competent to perform them before such a house should be reoccupied."

**COOL SPOTS ON HOT NIGHTS**—In driving through the country on a still, clear, warm evening, one occasionally passes into a zone of coolness, says Dr. Charles F. Brooks, writing for Science Service's feature, entitled *Why the Weather?* The effect on the body may be one of real chilling, so sharp is the contrast on entering the colder, damper air. The mercury fall may be as much as ten degrees in a few rods of highway. He continues:

"Two influences cause this phenomenon. The less important

is that the bottom of the hollow to which the condition is confined passes out of direct sunlight into the shadow earlier than the land about it, as does also the slope next the sun. The more important cause, however, is the drainage of cool air from the slopes into the hollow. The higher land gives forth its heat more quickly than the lower land, this cooling action being in evidence soonest on the slopes which entered the shadow early or were shaded by dense trees. The air in contact with the ground or in the woods becomes cool and therefore heavier than the warmer air below, and slides down hill into the lowlands, materially reducing their temperature. On still evenings, the moisture from evaporation collects over damp lowlands, and humidity becomes so high that a relatively slight decrease in temperature may bring the air below its dewpoint and form a fog."

## RADIO IN MINE-RESCUE WORK

**T**HE SOLUTION OF THE DIFFICULT PROBLEM of establishing communication between underground mine-workers and the surface which would be reasonably sure to withstand the severe disturbances occasioned by mine explosions is promised by the development of a line-radio or "wired-wireless" system, by which trolley-wires, mine-tracks, compressed air and water-piping, cables and similar "carriers" are utilized for voice-transmission purposes, according to J. J. Jakosky, assistant engineer in the U. S. Department of the Interior, who is making a special study of the matter at the Pittsburgh experiment station of the Bureau of Mines. We read in a press bulletin issued by the Department (Washington):

"In tests recently conducted in a coal-mine 400 feet deep, no difficulty was experienced on the surface in receiving radio messages from a transmitting set mounted upon a mine locomotive, as long as the apparatus was in the vicinity of metallic carriers. The Bureau of Mines experiments indicate that the transmitting range of a radio set in the average coal-mine is only a few hundred feet when no conductors are present, but may be several thousand feet when operating in proximity to metallic carriers. The Bureau found that breaks in the metallic conductors do not completely stop communication as in the case of a break in the lines connecting the ordinary mine-telephones. Fire, falls of rock and roof, explosions, mine-flooding and other mine disasters, which might cause one or more breaks, will not completely destroy the conductors, and communication between underground workings and the surface could probably be established.

"The installation of line-radio apparatus is quite simple. The Bureau of Mines considers, however, that the general adoption by the mining industry of line-radio as a potential means of communication in mine-rescue work hinges upon the development of a system capable of use in the every-day operation of a mine. While it is highly desirable that such mine-communication rescue-sets be maintained underground ready for use in cases of emergency, the capital invested in idle equipment while 'waiting for something to happen' offers a serious obstacle. If such signal apparatus can be made sufficiently practicable to be used as an every-day mine-communication system, miners would soon become acquainted with the operation and care of the equipment, and in case of a mine disaster such familiarity with the operation of the apparatus would be of far more value than any short course of training which might be given miners for the operation of a purely rescue apparatus. Maintenance and inspection service would be justified for other reasons besides the purely humanitarian view-point of safety. Purchase of sets and maintenance and apparatus costs could be charged to operating rather than to safety expenditures, and there is always more money available for the former class of expenses.

"The popularity of radio, development work on new apparatus, a desire to render humanitarian service to entombed miners, and an endeavor to find new uses and applications for radio have stimulated many persons to attempt the application of radio to mine-rescue purposes. A number of experiments on underground reception from surface broadcast stations have been conducted by different experimenters in various parts of the country and the wide-spread interest in the subject is shown by the fact that these tests have been conducted in many States. The Bureau of Mines has received information regarding underground tests in Illinois, Pennsylvania, Arizona, Utah, Idaho, Colorado, Michigan, Wyoming, Kentucky, New York, Connecticut, and in England, Germany, Italy, and France."

From occasional press notices and illustrations in different papers it may appear that radio communication in mines and in tunnels being excavated is an established fact, and that the method is comparatively simple. As a matter of fact, the reverse is the case, we are assured. In practically all of these tests the general procedure has been to take a receiving set underground, and listen to broadcast music or speech from high-power broadcasting stations. The results of these experiments are of real value to the investigations in underground communication, and many interesting data are being obtained. Receiving-stations have been placed on trains and reception obtained while they were passing through tunnels and tubes, under rivers, or in subways. Other tests have been conducted in the Grand Canyon of the Colorado, in submerged submarines, in water wells and caissons, and in the new tubes under the Hudson River. Tests have been conducted in every conceivable part of a mine, from the carpeted offices of the officials to the mule barns underground. To quote further:

"Such tests are of considerable interest and are useful when interpreted with due reference to the conditions underlying each test. Such conditions include the general position of each test made—in regard to surface and sheet waters, geological, mineralogical, and topographical conditions; presence of metallic conductors, such as electric power and lighting circuits, compressed air and water-piping, trolley-wires, telephone-lines, hoisting-cables, head-frames, and similar metallic structural work. In practically all of these tests reception of messages has been from broadcasting stations of a power very much greater than can possibly be considered as practical for underground sending-sets. Even one-way communication, that is, from the high-powered station on the surface to a receiving set in the mine, would be of value if miners entrapped underground after a disaster could be equipped with a reliable receiving apparatus to allow them to tune in to some near-by station. The entombed men could be informed of the progress of the rescue parties—which, altho of no physical aid, might prove to be a good psychological factor. In some cases entombed men may even be directed to different parts of the mine where rescue parties could reach them. In most of the tests coming to the attention of the Bureau of Mines, no information is included of successful transmission from within the mine to the surface. Transmission from within the mine to the outside is of the greatest importance. If a reliable means of voice transmission could be placed at the disposal of entombed men, they could inform rescue parties of their exact location, the number of men entombed, their names and designation numbers, the number of men living, and the condition of air supply. Such information greatly facilitates rescue operation.

"The installation of a line-radio telephone set is simple, it being necessary only to lay a wire twenty-five to fifty feet long on the ground or stretch it along the wall or roof and in a direction approximately parallel to 'carriers,' or to directly couple the set to such conductors by the use of suitable capacities or inductances. As far as actual installation of apparatus is concerned, the line-radio is considerably simpler and can be installed in a much quicker time than the present underground mine-telephone with its connecting wires. The line-radio apparatus itself, however, is more complicated than the present simple mine-telephone. After the line-radio apparatus is developed to a point where its use for mine communication is to be recommended, its final adoption will depend upon the operating conditions prevailing in each individual mine. The line-radio apparatus alone will necessarily have a higher upkeep and maintenance expense, but to offset this will be not only the almost total elimination of telephone line and wire maintenance but also one less wire to be given space in the mine haulageways and entires. This holds true, of course, when the line-radio utilizes power or lighting circuits already in place. It has been found that practically any conductor which is insulated sufficiently for the economic transmission of power or lighting current, will act efficiently as a 'carrier' for the high frequency. The conductor acts in a double capacity—the current power without any interference to the power supply, and with only slight interference to the carrier current communication if proper coupling and filtering systems are used. No interference to telephone circuits is noted by superimposing the high-frequency carrier on the telephone-line. Much recent experimental and commercial work has been done on line-radio and carrier-current communication, and its feasibility has been established."

## A MACHINE THAT SAYS "PAPA"

**O**RIGINAL SPEECH—not merely a reflection or reproduction of the words uttered by a human voice—is the achievement of a machine invented by Dr. Harvey Fletcher of the Western Electric Company and exhibited by him recently before the New York Electrical Society. This device, we are told by *Popular Radio* (New York), emits "when adequately coaxed," the words "papa" and "mama" quite distinctly, and is able to produce all the usual vowel and consonant sounds at its inventor's will. It consists, we are told, of a system of oscillating vacuum tubes to form the vowel sounds, together with devices for stopping and starting the sound in a fashion competent to simulate the consonantal sounds, "p" and "m." We read:

"Altho this machine was the most spectacular incident in Dr. Fletcher's address, there was apparent, back of this achievement in artificial speech, a vast amount of research and ingenuity that has great permanent interest for the radio engineer. Dr. Fletcher and his associates have been able to analyze the physical nature both of human speech and of human hearing. They have studied, also, the physical nature of noise and they have combined this information, finally, into valuable deductions concerning the transmission of speech and other sounds electrically; both by wire, as in ordinary telephone practise, and by radio.

"The outstanding fact about speech is that each vowel sound, like 'a' or 'ah' or 'oo,' consists of *two* fundamental frequencies or pitches. By sounding these two frequencies simultaneously Dr. Fletcher made his 'papa' and 'mama' machine pronounce these vowels with considerable similarity to the human voice. The consonants represent, also, certain pitches or frequencies, as well as the mere starting or stopping of sounds. Dr. Fletcher has constructed a set of electric filters or wave traps adapted to remove or to let through any desired group of frequencies of sound. Using these he demonstrated to the Society which frequencies are responsible for the vowel sounds of speech, and which (in the main) for the sounds of the consonants.

"The range of frequencies necessary (or useful) in speech extends from some 30 or 40 vibrations a second up to about 6,000 vibrations a second; as the engineers say, the range is from 30 to 6,000 cycles. This is somewhat shorter than the perceptive range of the human ear, for many people can hear sounds down to 15 or 16 cycles and up to 20,000 cycles or even more. Some of these very deep and very shrill sounds are used in music, but they are not necessary to speech.

"Dr. Fletcher's system of filters covers, however, the entire range of audio frequencies. They are divided into ten groups. The lowest-pitch group takes out all frequencies from zero to 125 cycles a second; the next removes the frequencies between 125 and 375 cycles; the third, those between 375 and 500 cycles, and so on. The tenth and last filter takes out all frequencies above 4,000 cycles, which is about the highest note used in ordinary orchestral music.

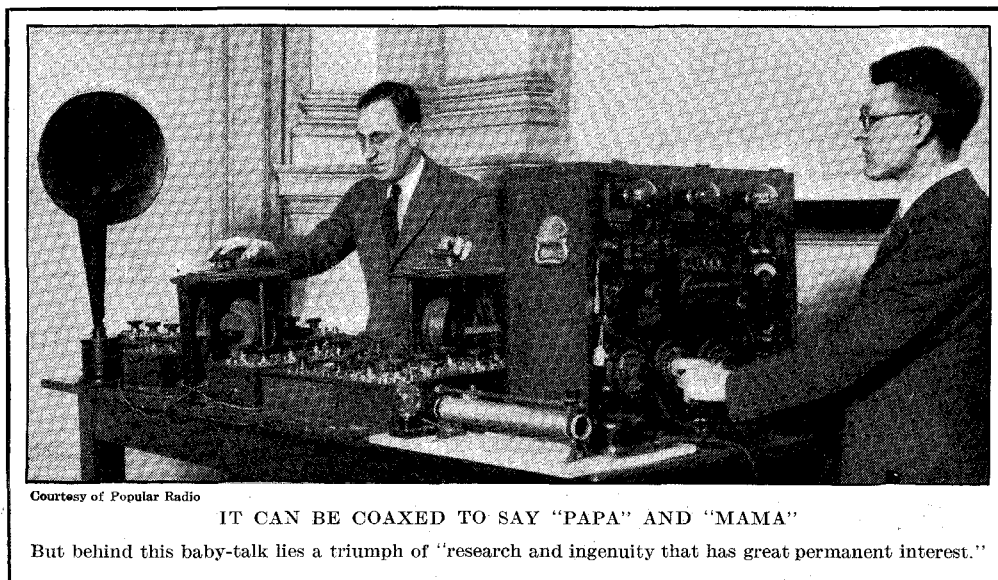
"These filters can be used either separately or together, so that it is possible to remove from spoken sounds, or from music or any other sound, any desired group of frequencies, leaving the other frequencies to be heard alone.

"When Dr. Fletcher connected these filters to a microphone circuit over which speech was passing and thence to a loudspeaker so that the audience could hear the result, some remarkable characteristics of speech became evident. For example, the intelligibility of speech is found to depend mainly on the higher frequencies, these being the frequencies that carry the consonants. When Dr. Fletcher adjusted his filters so that all frequencies below 1,500 cycles were filtered out, leaving only those from 1,500 to 6,000 and above, the speech was still quite intelligible, tho nasal and unnatural in sound.

"But when, on the other hand, the frequencies below 1,500 were retained, those above this limit being filtered out, the

speech became a mere throaty grumble, possess, it is true, of considerable volume, but totally unrecognizable as our familiar spoken English. When the one-end filtering was not extended so far, being confined, for example, to the loss of frequencies below 500 cycles or above 3,000 cycles, there was no interference with intelligibility but there was an unnaturalness of tone. The loss of the lower frequencies produced what we commonly call a 'nasal' tone. The loss of the higher frequencies made the speech sound thick and hoarse.

"Perhaps the most interesting of all these experiments to the radio fraction of Dr. Fletcher's audience was one in which *both* ends of the frequency series were filtered out, leaving, for example, only the middle range between a frequency of 375 cycles and one of 3,000 cycles. This produced a tone much resembling that of the usual types of loudspeaker used on radio sets. The im-



Courtesy of Popular Radio

IT CAN BE COAXED TO SAY "PAPA" AND "MAMA"

But behind this baby-talk lies a triumph of "research and ingenuity that has great permanent interest."

plication, Dr. Fletcher explained, is exactly what it seems. Most of the loudspeakers now in use do actually filter out these higher and lower frequencies. The problem of producing a better loudspeaker reduces itself, therefore, to perfecting a device that will not filter out these extreme frequencies."

**TO PREVENT DROWNING**—Supervised swimming is the answer of the National Safety Council to the age-old question "What can be done to minimize drownings?" "Bathing in unprotected or unsupervised localities undoubtedly is the cause of most summer drowning fatalities," declares Austin P. Saunders, writing in *The National Safety News*, published by the Council. "This fact is apparent to any one familiar with the sight of the thousands bathing daily in comparative safety within the life-lines of large protected bathing areas maintained in our coast and inland lake and river cities." We read:

"Swimming must be localized. Two things must be taken into consideration in the selection of localities. First, the bottom of the bathing area should be free from holes, quicksands, mud, boulders or material that might endanger or injure swimmers. Second, beaches should be adjacent to populous sections of the city. Organized prevention of drownings is not limited to larger centers of populations, by any means. Comparatively small municipalities have problems to solve also, and while it is not reasonable to expect that towns or small cities can provide sufficient finances to equip their water-fronts with elaborate systems of protection, it is quite within reason to suggest that signs should be erected to prohibit bathing at the dangerous localities; that life-saving appliances could be placed where necessary; that safe bathing localities could be surrounded by life-lines and trained men put in charge, thus making safe municipal bathing areas available for the citizens. Municipalities of sufficient importance to maintain fire departments should insist on their firemen being properly trained in artificial respiration, and that the departments be supplied with small life-boats and necessary equipment, such as drags and first-aid appliances, so that they would be in a position to respond to aquatic rescue calls in cases of emergency."

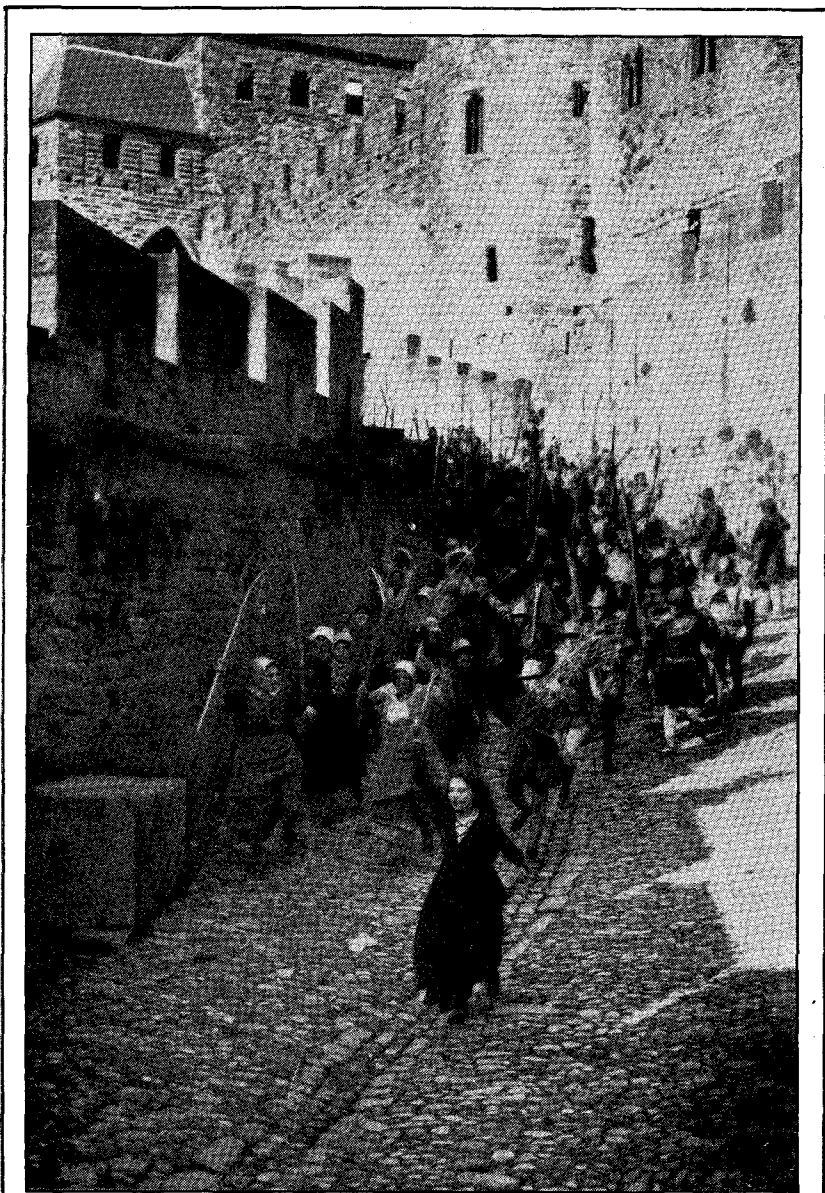
# LETTERS - AND - ART

LITERATURE DRAMA MUSIC FINE-ARTS EDUCATION CULTURE

## CHARLES THE BOLD HAS ANOTHER BAD DEFEAT

WITH GREAT FURY, several thousand borrowed soldiers have been besieging a walled city in France while the camera-man "shot," and the film thus made is a capital response to Emile Vuillermoz's recent article, reproduced in *THE LITERARY DIGEST*, on Germany's new photo-

ing, and the French have sought to glorify France with romantic fact rather than with romantic folklore. Indeed, a new French organization is not only impressed by the German example but endeavors to surpass it. So we find in *L'Illustration* (Paris) a report beginning thus:



Photograph from Public Ledger Photo Service

### JEANNE D'ARC NOT THE ONLY BRAVE JEANNE

The girl warrior, Jeanne Hachette, leads the attack on Charles's troops in a heroic and successful defense of the city.

drama, the "Niebelungen." As will be remembered, the Germans had put Wagner's heroes on the screen with a view to glorifying German legend, and Vuillermoz remarked, "It is impossible not to be impressed by the example set us or to disregard the example it teaches. Other nations beside Germany have their national legends—beautiful themes, at once heroic and touching, which stir the feelings of an audience." But themes drawn from history may be as beautiful, as heroic, and as touch-

ing, and the French have sought to glorify France with romantic fact rather than with romantic folklore. Indeed, a new French organization is not only impressed by the German example but endeavors to surpass it. So we find in *L'Illustration* (Paris) a report beginning thus:

"A group of journalists, who have not thought it necessary this time to wear the khaki uniforms and green brassards of war correspondents, have just been invited to witness the operations of the siege of Beauvais, the fortress heroically defended by Jeanne Hachette against the troops of Charles the Bold. The battle takes place at Carcassonne.

"As you surmise, we are speaking of a film. Carcassonne has been substituted for Beauvais because the real city of Jeanne Hachette no longer offers anything more than fine avenues where its ramparts once stood, while, at Carcassonne, on the banks of the Aude, there still rises the unique and complete ensemble of a double ring of walls enclosing a medieval city. It is to the cry of alarm uttered by Prosper Mérimée in 1835 that we owe the preservation of this marvel. Until 1850, the pick was still threatening its defenses and their fifty-two round or square towers, at last restored by Viollet-le-Duc and Boeswillwald and presenting again an almost exhaustive résumé of the art of fortification as developed between the fifth and fourteenth centuries. Nowhere else in the world could there be found a better setting for a movie scene depicting an assault upon a city in 1472."

Then *L'Illustration* explains how it all came about:

"The idea of filming that glorious episode was conceived by the *Société française d'éditions de romans historiques filmés*. Under that name there has been organized a group of literary and artistic notables who have undertaken to put upon the screen the history of France from the times of Louis XI to our own day. Each scenario will develop an imaginary plot, but one vividly recalling the great events and the great personalities of our country. In order that this huge program, of immense value as propaganda, might be given proper guarantees, a triple committee, literary, historical, and artistic, has oversight of the selection of scenarios and of photography. Among its members are Camille Jullian, Henry Bordeaux, Fortunat Strowski, Louis Madelin, André-Antoine, Rouche, Albert Carré, Jean-José Frappa, and a number of university dons, geographers, and cinema directors.

"The first of these films dramatizes the reign of Louis XI. It was adapted by Paul André-Antoine from a still unpublished novel by Henry Dupuy-Mazuel, 'The Miracle of the Wolves,' and worked over for the screen by Raymond Bernard. 'In those days France, ravaged by the Hundred Years' War, was at the mercy of wolves and the great feudal lords.' It was no easy matter to manage twenty wolves that had come from Germany, Russia, and Holland, transport them to the Col de Porte, at an altitude of a mile, up above Grenoble, and there to build them a cage half a mile square, in the snow, and, under the direction of the trainer MacDonald, put them through a performance that frequently endangered the actors. As for the great feudal lords, the most redoubtable of them, Charles, Duke of Burgundy, in the person of the splendid actor, Vanni-Marcoux, with a silver cuirass, marched at the head of his men across the plain of

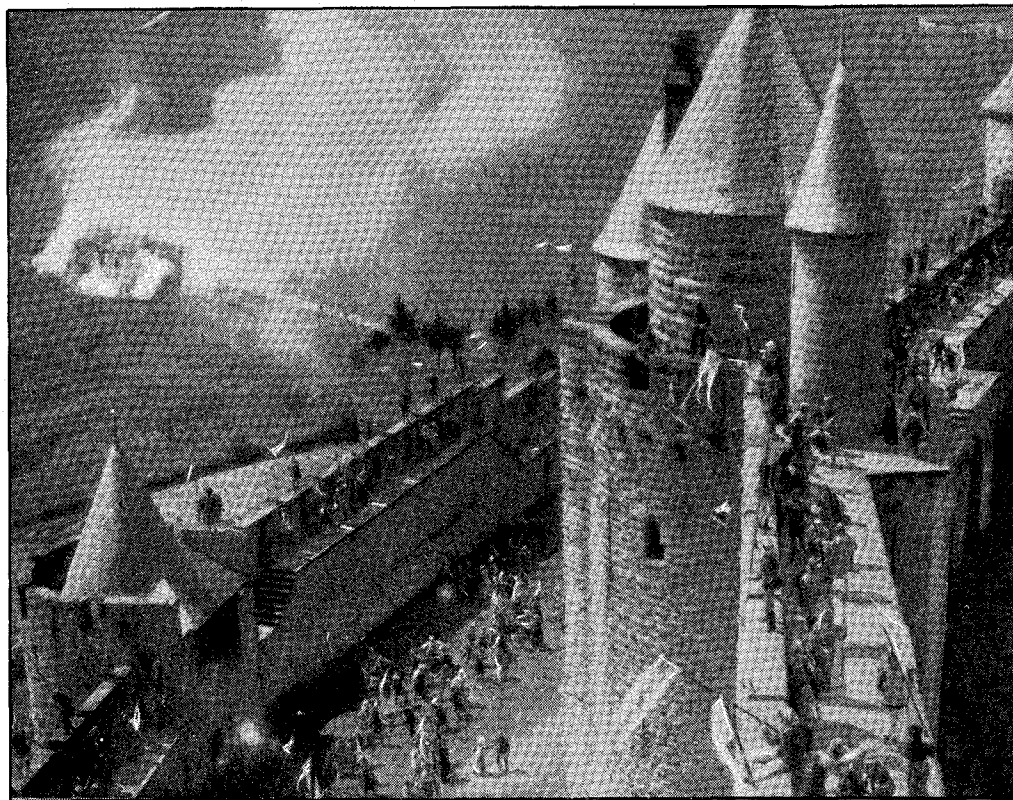
Carcassonne to besiege Jeanne Hachette."

Huge has been the commotion in Carcassonne during the filming of those tremendous scenes. As we are told,

"To their astonishment the inhabitants of the peaceful city saw the drawbridges lifted and the ditches of the Narbonnese gate filled with water. Between the outer and the inner fortifications, with their battlements and their machicolations, the defenders, roused to an almost fanatical heroism by Jeanne, resisted by employing catapults and many culverins, while the Burgundians, wearing hauberks and jackets of red, yellow, and green, and brandishing swords, javelins, and bucklers, hurled themselves against the walls. Sometimes clouds of smoke veiled the fray. A little farther on the horsemen charged furiously. But at nightfall Charles the Bold was forced to withdraw, and the city lighted up with the blaze of fantastic bonfires.

"Of the more or less professional participants in these scenes, the French Army contributed the majority.

"Soon 'The Miracle of the Wolves' will be displayed everywhere. Other films will follow, dramatizing the magnificent French epoch in the very places where the events occurred."



Photograph from Public Ledger Photo Service

#### THE CITY IS SAVED!

After desperate fighting, Charles the Bold and his hordes are beaten off, and the defenders of Beauvais (actually Carcassonne) give themselves over to wild rejoicings.

### "WHO MADE CALVIN COOLIDGE?"

THE PULITZER PRIZE of \$500 for "the best editorial article, the test of excellence being clearness of style, moral purpose, sound reasoning and power to influence public opinion in the right direction," has been awarded this year to the Boston *Herald*, we read, and the winning article, "Who Made Calvin Coolidge?" is the work of Frank W. Buxton. As a special dispatch to the New York *Times* informs us,

"Mr. Buxton was born in Woonsocket, Rhode Island, in 1877, and was graduated from Harvard University in 1900. He began newspaper work in Woonsocket, and worked as a reporter and editor there, and in Boston, New York, Louisville and Atlanta. He resigned to enter the advertising business, and during the war was special expert in the Division of Planning and Statistics of the Shipping Board, serving as assistant to the director, Edwin F. Gay.

"After the war he became vice-president and merchandise manager of E. T. Slattery Company, Boston. In 1922, he rejoined the Boston *Herald*, where he had been employed before the war."

Mr. Buxton's prize-winning editorial, published September 14, 1923, runs thus:

"Who Made Calvin Coolidge?"

"Margaret Foley, of course. When Levis Greenwood was President of the Massachusetts Senate, he opposed woman suffrage. She opposed his reelection in his district, and prevailed. Senator Coolidge became President Coolidge on Beacon Hill, and the signals were set clear for the road to the Governorship.

"Who made Calvin Coolidge?"

"Edwin U. Curtis, of course. When he was a sick man in that old brick building at the dead-end of Pemberton Square, the heedless policemen went on strike to the refrain, 'Hail, Hail, the Gang's All Here.'

"The sick man showed the strength of the stalwart, until finally Governor Coolidge sent a telegram to Samuel Gompers that tapped its way into national prominence and is to-day a sort of Magna Charta of the people's rights.

"Who made Calvin Coolidge?"

"James Lucey, the Northampton cobbler, of course. No explanation or argument is necessary here, but merely a reminder. The *Herald* published a facsimile a few days ago of President Coolidge's letter to him, which said: 'If it were not for you, I should not be here.'

"Who made Calvin Coolidge?"

"Frank W. Stearns, of course. With as close an approximation to second sight as we may expect in these days, and with an ability to see around the corner years before Einstein told us how rays of light are bent, this substantial, self-made, self-respecting Boston merchant, with his quiet sense of obligation to the community, discerned qualities which hardly anybody else glimpsed. To go to the Republican Convention he left a Governor, only to come back to pay his respects to a potential Vice-President.

"Who made Calvin Coolidge?"

"Senator Crane, of course. He made Coolidge, by showing him, in precept and practise, the way of wisdom and by vouching for him in high places where his chance say-so was as good as his oath and bond. To the younger man he gave that mixture of personal attachment and respect of which he was none too prodigal, but always of mighty advantage to the few who won it.

"Who made Calvin Coolidge?"

"The Republican party of Massachusetts, of course, a canny organization, with some Bourbonism, some democracy, some vision, some solid traditions, and no end of genuine appreciation of the merits of a trustworthy man. It always lined up behind him solidly, even when he displayed that reticence which to the unknowing was some evidence of ingratitude, and to the knowing was merely Coolidgeism.

"Who made Calvin Coolidge?"

"The people of Massachusetts, of course. They took him at more than his own modest valuation, whether he wanted to be a town officer or a Governor. They had that which thousands call a blind faith in him. More thousands called it a passionate intuition.

"Who made Calvin Coolidge?"

"His mother, of course, who endowed him with her own attributes; a father that taught him prudential ways with all the

From *Bolshevism in Art***"PORTRAIT OF A LADY"**

In this beautiful work, Matisse shows his indebtedness to Africa.

work should "find an official place," was "Mr. Pulitzer's intention and a worthy one."

**BLACK ART INSPIRES WHITE ARTISTS**

**A**MERICA WILL BE INVADED by primitive negro art just as Europe has already been invaded, and the thing will happen soon, we are told. For America, like Europe, has its "modern" sculptors, who draw their inspiration from the jungle. "Thus the African art," says an admirer of the moderns, "has now become the corner-stone of a new and more universal esthetic that has all but revolutionized the theory of art and considerably modified its practise." In *Opportunity*, a negro magazine, Alain Locke informs us:

"The movement has a history. Our museums were full of inferior and relatively late native copies of this material before we began to realize its art significance. Dumb, dusty trophies of imperialism, they had been assembled from the colonially exploited corners of Africa, first as curios, then as prizes of comparative ethnology. Then suddenly there came to a few sensitive artistic minds realization that here was an art object, intrinsically interesting and fine. The pioneer of this art interest was Paul Guillaume, and there radiated from him into the circles of post-impressionist art in Paris that serious interest which subsequently became an important movement and in the success of which the art of African peoples has taken on fresh significance. This interest was first technical, then substantive, and finally, theoretical. 'What formerly appeared meaningless took on meaning in the latest experimental strivings of plastic art. One came to realize that hardly anywhere else had certain problems of form and a certain manner of their technical solution presented itself in greater clarity than in the art of the negro. It then became apparent that prior judgments about the negro and his arts characterized the critic more than the object of criticism. The new appreciation developed instantly a new passion, we began to collect negro art as art, became passionately interested in corrective reappraisal of it, and made out of the old material a newly evaluated thing.'

"There is a curious reason why this meeting of the primitive with the most sophisticated has been so stimulating and productive. The discovery of African art happened to come at a time when there was a marked sterility in certain forms of

quiet vigor of the old Greeks, who preached moderation in everything; his school and his college; his classmate, Dwight Morrow, and his guest of a day or two ago at the White House, William F. Whiting.

"Who made Calvin Coolidge?"

"Calvin Coolidge, of course. From the reflective shoemaker and the furious Miss Foley to the complacent Frank W. Stearns and the watchful and discerning Senator from Dalton came some of the makings, but the man himself had the essentials of greatness. Give another man those same foes and friends and he might still be as far away from the White House as most sons of Vermont."

Commenting on the Pulitzer prizes, the *Hartford Times* observes, "To lend dignity and permanent value to news stories, achievements of journalism and editorial work is something that has too long been neglected." That such

expression in European plastic art, due to generations of the inbreeding of idiom and style. Restless experimentation was dominant."

Until then, African images "had been dismissed as crude attempts at realistic representation." But to the moderns they are objects of beauty and sources of inspiration, for—

"Out of the desperate exhaustion of the exploiting of all the technical possibilities of color by the Impressionists, the problem of form and decorative design became emphasized in one of those natural reactions which occur so repeatedly in art. And suddenly with the substitution in European art of a new emphasis and technical interest, the African representation of form, previously regarded as ridiculously crude, suddenly appeared cunningly sophisticated. Strong stylistic associations had stood between us and its correct interpretation, and their breaking down had the effect of a great discovery, a fresh revelation. Negro art was instantly seen as a 'notable instance of plastic representation.' . . . 'For western art the problem of representation of form had become a secondary and even mishandled problem, sacrificed to the effect of movement. The three-dimensional interpretation of space, the ground basis of all plastic art, was itself a lost art, and when, with considerable pains, artists began to explore afresh the elements of form perception, fortunately at that time African plastic art was discovered and it was recognized that it had successfully cultivated and mastered the expression of pure plastic form.'"

As Mr. Locke goes on to observe, negro art has exerted a powerful "influence upon the work of Matisse, Picasso, Modigliani, and Soutine among the French painters, upon Max Pechstein and Elaine Stern among German painters, upon Modigliani, Archipenko, Epstein, Lipschitz, and Lembruch among sculptors." Continuing—

"This much may be regarded, on the best authority, as incontestable. The less direct influence in music and poetry must be considered separately, for it rests upon a different line both of influence and of evidence. But in plastic art the influence is evident upon direct comparison of the work of these artists with the African sculptures, tho in almost every one of the above-mentioned cases there is additional available information as to a direct contact with negro art and the acknowledgment of its inspiration.

"The verdict of criticism was bound to follow the verdict of the creative artists. A whole literature of comment and interpretation of 'exotic art' in general, and negro art in particular, has sprung up, especially in Germany. Most diverse interpretations, from both the ethnographic and the esthetic points of view, have been given. On good authority much of this is considered premature and fantastic, but this much at least has definitely developed as a result—that the problems raised by African art are now recognized as at the very core of art theory and art history."

Photograph from the Barnes Foundation Collection  
Courtesy of Opportunity**BLACK CUBISM**

An example of the jungle art which "modern" sculpture imitates.

## PLAYING TO THE RUSSIAN PEASANTS

ALL GALLERY TO-DAY, the theater in Russia caters to workmen and peasants, we are reminded—to peasants especially—and great was the dismay of Stanislavsky and his Moscow players when revolution, with an astonishing abruptness, completely changed the character of their audiences. Until then neither he nor his colleagues had asked seriously what kind of plays are, in the nature of things, most popular with the populace. Offhand, they concluded that “an intellectual repertoire,” never written for “a simple and naive audience,” would bring anything but an enthusiastic response, yet no other repertoire was then available, so, as Stanislavsky tells us in his new volume, “My Life and Art,” the Moscow players gave of what they had. To their surprise, the intellectual repertoire found favor at once, and Stanislavsky remarks:

“There exists an opinion that one must play for the peasant plays of his own life, plays that are fitted to his idea of what the world is; that for the bourgeois one must play plays of the bourgeois's own life. This is not only a misunderstanding—it is completely untrue. The peasant, seeing a play of his own life, criticizes it, finds it unlike life as he knows it, does not recognize the language that is his own, for he speaks altogether differently than the people on the stage. He declares that he has grown tired of this life at home, that he has seen enough of it as it is, that he is infinitely more interested in seeing how other people live. The simple spectator longs for the life beautiful.”

The spirit of the plays in Stanislavsky's repertoire was “unconsciously absorbed” by the new spectator:

“True, some of the fine points did not reach him, did not call forth the customary reaction and laughter in the auditorium, but other places suddenly found unexpected reactions and the new laughter would open to the actor the hidden comism underneath the text which had somehow escaped him before. It is a pity that the law of mass reaction to scenic impressions is not yet learned. Its importance to the actor can not be exaggerated. It remains unknown why certain places in a play are laughed at by everybody at all performances in one city, while altogether different places in the same play produce the same results in other cities. We did not know why the new spectator did not accept the famous laughing places in a play as such, nor did we know how to change our individual and collective performances in order to reach the seat of his emotions.

“They were interesting performances, and they taught us a great deal; they forced us to feel an altogether new atmosphere in the auditorium. We began to understand that these people came to the theater not in order to be amused, but in order to learn.”

Of a peasant who “came once a year to Moscow to see the entire repertoire,” Stanislavsky says:

“Usually he stopt at my sister's, took out of a bundle a yellow silk shirt which became too short and narrow for him with the passing years, put on a pair of new boots, velvet trousers, oiled his hair, and then came to have dinner with me. Here he could not hide a smile of joy when he walked across the parquet

floor, when he sat down to a clean, well-covered dinner-table with an air of something akin to piety, when he put a clean napkin under his collar, took a silver spoon in his hand, and seemed to make a religious ceremony of our every-day meal. He did not eat the soup, he seemed to make a ceremony of transubstantiation of eating the soup.

“And after the dinner he would ask us for news of our theater with even greater joy, and then go to the theater in his wonderful costume. Watching the performance, he would reddened and pale from excitement and enthusiasm, and when the play ended he could not return home to sleep; he walked alone for hours in the streets in order to clarify his impressions and to place his thoughts and emotions on the mental shelves where they belonged. When he returned, my sister would help him in this work, so difficult for him.

“Having seen our entire repertoire, he folded his silk shirt, his trousers and his boots, tied them in a bundle, and returned to his home for the ensuing year. From there he would write numerous philosophical letters which helped him to digest and continue to live over the store of impressions which he had brought home with himself from Moscow. I think that not a few such spectators appeared at our theater. We felt their presence and our artistic duty toward them.”

It was a dangerous occupation, this of playing to peasants in revolutionary Russia. Any night, some outbreak of violence might imperil the actor's life, and there were nervous moments at a performance given almost on the eve of the Third Revolution:

“On that night the soldiery was gathering around the Kremlin, mysterious preparations were being made, gray-clad mobs were walking somewhere, some of the streets were completely empty, the lanterns were out, the police patrols removed, and in the Solodovnikovsky Theater there gathered a thousand-headed crowd of the common people to see Chekhov's ‘Cherry Orchard,’ in which the life of that class against whom the common people were preparing for final revolt was painted in deep and sympathetic tones.

“The auditorium buzzed with excitement. The mood on both sides of the footlights was one of worry. We actors, waiting for the performance to begin, stood near the curtain and listened in the thickened atmosphere.

“‘We won't be able to finish the performance,’ we said to each other. ‘There will be a scandal. Either they will drive us from the stage or they will attack us.’

“When the curtain parted, our hearts beat in the expectation of a possible excess. But—the lyricism of Chekhov, the eternal beauty of Russian poetry, the life-mood of country gentility in old Russia, caused a reaction even under the existing conditions. It was one of our most successful performances from the viewpoint of the attention of the spectators. It seemed to us that all of them wanted to wrap themselves in the atmosphere of poetry and to rest there and bid peaceful farewell forever to the old and beautiful life that now demanded its purifying sacrifices. The performance was ended by a tremendous ovation, and the spectators left the theater in silence, and who knows—perhaps many of them went straight to the barricades. Soon shooting began in the city. Hardly able to find cover, we made our way to our homes in the night. In the darkness I ran into a priest and thought:

“‘They are shooting there, and we are in duty bound to go, he to the church, I to the theater. He to pray, I to create for those who seek respite.’”



Photograph from Barnes Foundation Collection. Courtesy of Opportunity

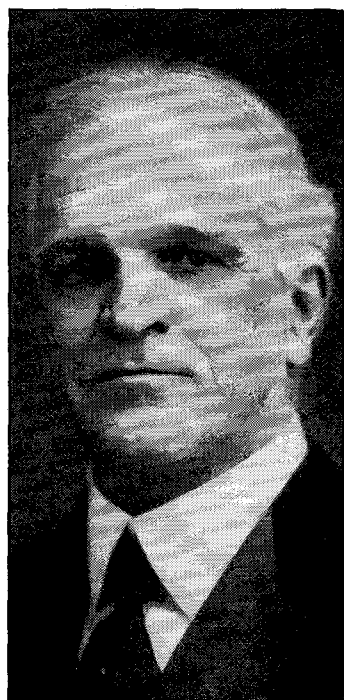
## A SOURCE OF INSPIRATION

This ancient African mask is greatly admired by “advanced” critics.

# RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

## CLOSING THE METHODIST BREACH

**A** LONG-CHERISHED HOPE comes very near to realization in the action of the Methodist Episcopal General Conference at Springfield, Massachusetts, in endorsing by a vote of 842 to 13 the Joint Commission's scheme for unification with the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. The plan is one agreed upon by the two commissions from the two churches, the final meeting of which was held in St. Louis. At this meeting all the representatives of the Church North and all except three of the Church South, we are told, voted for union. If the General



**TAKING THE FORWARD LOOK**  
Bishop William F. McDowell emphasizes that Methodist reunion is worth "pretty nearly any sacrifice we are called upon to make."

Conference of the Southern Church adopts the plan, which is said to be generally expected, the question will be sent for ratification to all the 165 annual local conferences in the Church North and to the 42 conferences in the Church South. If two-thirds of each branch vote for unification, it will go into effect, we are told, immediately thereafter. The combined church, it is estimated, will have 8,270,704 members. "There are neither theological nor governmental differences," said the Rev. W. S. Shelton, a fraternal delegate from the Southern Church to the Northern Conference, as he is quoted in press reports; "and the excuse for separation passed away fifty years ago.

Division has no place in the will and purpose of God." However, Bishop Thomas B. Neely, retired, one of the few Northerners opposed to the plan, thinks that the two churches can continue to do good work as they are at present organized, and he characterizes the plan of unification as a "stranglehold relation."

But his views are overwhelmingly disapproved in his own household. Not one speech, we are told, was made against the proposed unification, and at one time fourteen delegates were struggling for recognition from the chair to speak in its behalf. When the report of the special commission appointed by the Northern General Conference at Des Moines in 1920 was read by Dr. David G. Downey, a member of the commission, there was great applause, says a reporter of the *Springfield Union*. But after Bishop William F. McDowell, of Washington, chairman of the commission, made an impassioned plea for acceptance of the report and retired to his seat with his eyes still heavy with tears, the entire audience, delegates and visitors, rose to their feet and applauded. "It is the forward look and not the backward look we are asking you to take," said Bishop McDowell. "It will justify pretty nearly any sacrifice we are called upon to make if this plan of unification can be adopted." "That eventually

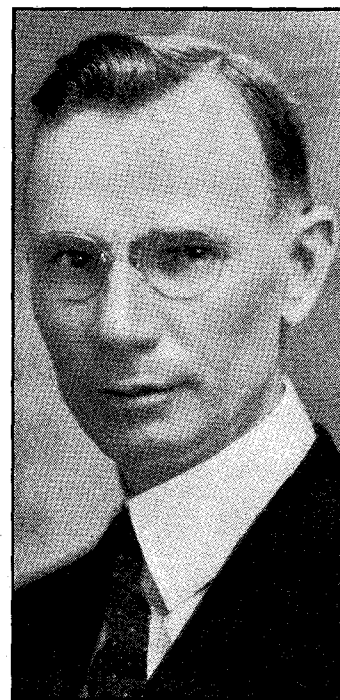
such lines of cleavage as still exist may be removed is not too much to hope," says the *Springfield Republican*. "Meanwhile, a great step forward has been taken, significant alike of a breaking down of sectional barriers and of progress in Christian unity, and strengthening the power for good of a great Christian denomination."

It is a long road that has no turning. Eighty years ago the Methodists divided on slavery in connection with the case of Bishop James O. Andrews, who inherited slaves from his wife.

At the General Conference in 1844 at Baltimore, Northern delegates supported a resolution advising Bishop Andrews to "desist from the exercise of office" as long as he retained ownership of the slaves, and, after means of avoiding a crisis had been exhausted, the resolution was passed. The next day, we are told, when the Northern delegates declined to interpret the action as merely "advisory," the Southerners set about making plans for secession, and when the Conference of 1848 was called to order, the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, had already been launched with about 450,000 white members and 125,000 negro members. But time has healed the differences which arose

from opposing concepts of civilization, and there remain, we are told, only knotty questions of administration to adjust.

The joint report, in brief, unites the two churches in one church, with two jurisdictions, under a constitution, with a General Conference and two jurisdictional conferences. Every vote in the General Conference shall be by jurisdictions, and shall require the accepted majority vote of each jurisdiction to be effective. Provision is made for a judicial council to pass on the constitutionality of the acts of the General Conference and the jurisdictional conferences, either on appeal or on its own motion, its decisions to be made by a majority vote of its total membership. The council is to be elected in equal number by each jurisdictional conference at the first session of the General Conference. No articles of religion now in use may be revoked by the General Conference, and it may not establish any new standards or rules contrary to those now existing. Changes or alterations in church government so as to do away with the episcopacy or to destroy the plan of itinerant superintendency are prohibited. Bishops of the two churches are to be bishops of the united church, without further action. Each jurisdictional conference is to meet quadriennially prior to and



**A SOUTHERNER FOR REUNION**  
The excuse for separation of the Methodists, says Dr. W. S. Shelton, "passed away fifty years ago."

at the same place of the assembling of the General Conference.

The plan is cordially approved and its consummation devoutly desired in current newspaper comment. Whatever opinion may be as to the wisdom or unwisdom of union among the denominations of the Christian Church, says the *Newark News*, "the reuniting of branches of a single denomination, particularly where there are no doctrinal divisions, ought to strengthen the ecclesiastical organization. Apart from this, the reunion obliterates a reminder of an old schism in a now wholly united nation." The new arrangement, notes the *Philadelphia Evening Public Ledger*, "will permit the full strength of the Methodist organization to be concentrated on whatever program of evangelization may be adopted." To its commendation of the plan of reunion, the *Boston Transcript* adds this tribute to Methodism: "It is a religious organization of abounding vitality, of unsurpassed and unsurpassable zeal and sincerity, and of unrivaled prospects in the religious history of our Republic." Comment further west is similar in tone. The *Ohio State Journal* (Columbus) notes that union of effort will stop much duplication of labor and cost and make a stronger denomination, and adds that "denominational differences are being given less attention in the recent years, and larger thought is being given to more effective work in the religious field." "The rank and file," agrees the *Grand Rapids Press*, "are concerned with the actual power of religion as an aid to living."

The harmony of opinion is heard also in the South, where the *St. Louis Globe-Democrat* remarks that "the progress toward reunion is gratifying not only because it promises to remove a remaining semblance of division between the North and the South, but because, as a great movement for religious unity and strength, its influence for good is enhanced by the presence today of bitter strife within the churches, tending to create disunion and to weaken faith." Says the *Houston Post*:

"In its administrative aspects, the merger will be epochal. It will mean the combining of the various governing boards, such as the colleges of bishops, the boards of missions, education, hospital, superannuate relief, church extension, publication and others too numerous to mention. The manifold activities of the churches will be directed from a unified command as were the allied armies during the war, tho in the realm of legislation each branch will be protected from encroachment. Overlapping, duplication of effort in border territory and on the mission fields, will be eliminated, and the combined church will be able to deliver its full strength at any given point.

"Aside from the significance of this administrative reform, the merger will constitute the greatest instance of reaction against the tendency toward division of religious forces that Christendom has witnessed since the era of denominationalism was ushered in by the Reformation.

"Well may it be looked upon as the harbinger of the day when the final answer shall be given to the Master's prayer, 'that they may all be one.'"

**WHERE THE COMPTOMETER DOES NOT COUNT**—Arithmetical haggling by managers over sales of the articles displayed by him recently killed at the age of forty-one, a man who, we are told, was probably the premier window-trimmer of America. Coarse-grained business efficiency, says the *New York Christian Advocate*, had fretted his artist-soul until the body could no longer endure the constant irritations and the interference with his idea of what was his real business. The managers wanted to figure up immediately on the adding-machine the sales returns on the soap, trousers, blouses and cloaks displayed by him, while he was "after the vaster, enduring, but unindexable returns. The conflict of purposes snuffed out his life." This, remarks the metropolitan Methodist journal, happened in business. But it is happening also in religion every year, times without number:

"Ministers become wrecks, tragically break in body and mind—why? Coarse-grained 'efficiency,' so-called, lodged crosswise in the crania of some indelicate laymen whose only machine

for rating a pastor is a comptometer, is not seldom the reason. They want the preacher to market so many sittings, so much popularity, so much community stir, so much comfortable froth and occasion for leading-pew pride, every year, and if he fails to do that the guillotine of removal is dragged in. They want him to deal in the things that are countable and ephemeral. He wants to sell eternity to human souls. They want titillations of the natural, arithmetical man. He wants the fruits of the Spirit—and who can put a comptometer on God? He reads in his Bible, 'No man can serve two masters.' Yet he is often bidden to serve the tabulator without fail, and God, if he can. And he goes to pieces.

"A pastor was rudely ousted from a church in recent, historic times. It was said he 'couldn't do anything but preach'; that he 'had no program.' In the place to which he went two young men left business and professional careers and dedicated what means they had to educating themselves to preach Christ. Preaching did it.

"The man with the adding-machine went to hunt a new pastor the day that Jesus turned to His disciples and said, 'Will ye also go away?' But the few who stuck, who had an appreciation for 'the words of eternal life,' have since put all the adding-machines in the world to shame. Isn't it about time to let all ministers market eternity and eternity's Lord, and to quit trying to break so many of them to lesser aims?"

## LIBERALISM IN THE Y. W. C. A.

**L**IBERALISM WON ITS FIRST BATTLE in the Y. W. C. A. when the eighth national convention, recently gathered in New York, accepted the proposed plan for admitting to voting membership young women who are not members of Protestant evangelical churches, but who subscribe to a personal pledge of Christian faith and activity. The vote showed a heavy preponderance of liberal sentiment among the 2,500 delegates, 1,627 voting for the resolution and 366 against it. The proposed new basis of membership must be accepted by the next convention in 1926 before it becomes a part of the constitution, and even then it will be on an optional basis, as no local Association will be obliged to adopt it. Membership in the Y. W. C. A. is already open to girls of all races and religions. They receive all privileges but the right to vote. That right, involving control of the Association, rests only with such members as are actually members of those denominations affiliated with the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America. Thus, altho a Roman Catholic or a Unitarian or a Christian Scientist may belong to the Association, she has no right to vote. However, control of the Association by Protestant evangelical hands will not be affected by the proposed new basis of membership, for a clause in the amendment still provides that "three-fourths of the board members, including three-fourths of the officers of the Association, shall be members of churches eligible to membership in the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America," and that three-fourths of each local delegation to the national convention shall be similarly constituted.

Standards have changed, and what served the old generation will not always suffice for the new, says Mrs. Archibald Davis of Atlanta, a member of the drafting commission, in speaking for the amendment. She is quoted in press reports as saying that some of the branch associations are not living up to the membership rule now, and that others which are living up to it feel that their work is hampered. Of the 583 affiliated students' associations 355 are on a church membership basis and 228 on an alternate basis. The commission, Mrs. Davis continues, had received thirty-two requests from seventeen States for a change in the basis of membership, and she points out that members of independent and undenominational community churches who might also be Methodists, Presbyterians, Baptists, or members of other evangelical denominations are ineligible to voting membership in the Association because their church membership does not come up to the strict letter of the law. "There is

psychological wisdom in the commission's report, in that it is a response to the youth of the Association," says Mrs. Dwight W. Morrow, of New York, in speaking for the amendment. As she is quoted in the New York *Herald Tribune*, she continues:

"I believe that any Association that disregards youth is beginning to stop growing. It is not easy to grow. Growth implies pain and discomfort. Having been brought up to believe that Presbyterians get the highest seat in Heaven, I have been obliged to sit at the feet of some Unitarians whose boots I am not worthy to black. I have had my growing-pains, and my plea is that of a middle-aged woman, the mother of four children. We middle-aged mothers know that we learn from our children as much as they learn from us.

"It would be much easier not to grow, but is it fair to our children? The future, a very hard and difficult future, lies in their hands. In this strange and difficult world after the war, they are going to bear burdens of which we never have dreamed, and for that reason there has come to them a vision of a much broader and more beautiful fellowship than we ever visioned.

"I do not believe that the personal pledge is an evasion. I believe, on the other hand, that it is a searching test of loyalty. If one single Association wants it, I think those honest-minded people should have it."

History was made in other respects, too, at this convention, for depleted finances were bolstered by generous donations, and a retrenchment program planned. In one breath the delegates learned that the Association was in debt to the extent of \$502,000 and in the next that the debt had been reduced by two gifts to \$163,000. The donations were \$100,000 from Harry Payne Whitney, and \$10,000 by the will of the late Miss Annie Reynolds of Hartford, Connecticut. A generous pledge came from the Laura Spelman Fund of the Rockefeller Foundation, which offers to cover the accumulated liability of the secretarial retirement fund, which is estimated to be somewhere between \$1,000,000 and \$2,000,000, and John D. Rockefeller, Jr., offered, it is announced, to give dollar for dollar to what the delegates pledge toward the reduction of the deficit. The budget for 1925 was scaled down to \$1,085,000, and the convention decided to withdraw its work from Roumania, France, the Baltic States, Russia, Malaya, to discontinue migration service at all European ports, and to continue its work in South America, Mexico, the Near East, India, China and Japan. In commenting on the great gathering, which included representatives from many other countries, and in congratulating it on the gift from the Rockefeller Foundation, the New York *Times* notes that the convention not only supports the claim that the Y. W. C. A. is an American institution, but also brings to public attention the fact that this national organization has penetrated through its secretaries to the very ends of the earth. Continues *The Times*:

"The work at home is known to every community. It proved itself a necessity during the war. But it has in the efficiency of this past service but demonstrated what it can do in the future. Factories, offices, stores, hospitals, the telephone system and public schools all depend on the American young woman. In her assuming this new community service there has been a transition from the home life. The Y. W. C. A. has come in the emergency as the embodied wisdom and sympathy of thousands of mothers and sisters to advise, to strengthen physically, to protect morally and encourage spiritually those who have undertaken such work not only for their own livelihood, but for society as a whole. To help maintain and extend the activities of this institution is the highest kind of patriotism and the noblest form of philanthropy."

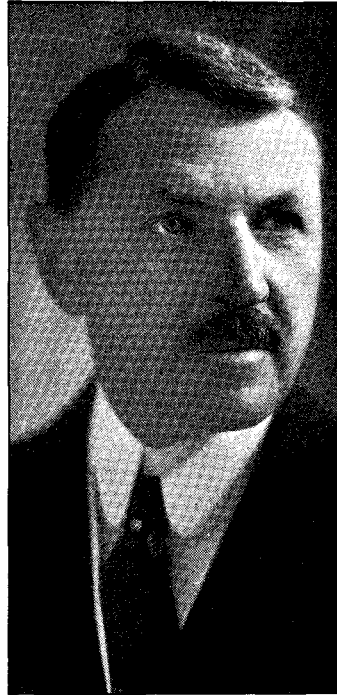
## "BACK TO THE CHURCH"

**A**BSENT WITHOUT EXCUSE" may be written down in the rolls of the churches and synagogues against the majority of the population of the United States, who, the fully realizing the need and value of the church or synagogue in every community, have quit regular attendance and apparently absolved themselves of obligation to the house of their faith. It is, we are told, an amazing condition in a land in which religion is supposed to hold sway; to the church—using that term in its inclusive sense—it is a most serious problem. To remedy this condition, the Rev. Dr. Sartell Prentice some months ago conceived the idea of starting a back-to-the-church movement in Nyack, New York, calling for the purpose a mass meeting of all the creeds. Prominent men, including two bank presidents, three judges, five doctors, two newspaper editors, the labor

union heads, the big local employers and merchants, and half a dozen wealthy commuters, pushed the movement so that, we are told, its impetus was felt in California. Newspapers noted at the time that while elsewhere people were jazzing the Old Year out and the New Year in, Nyack was on its knees—in church. Dr. Prentice, a graduate of Amherst College and of Union Theological Seminary, New York, and well known, we are told, as an effective speaker in the service of the National Security League and the American Red Cross, and for his work as a chaplain in France, resigned from his pulpit in the First Reformed Church, to spread his back-to-the-church idea. He is now touring the country to lay across the continent bands of church-going communities of towns ranging from 15,000 to 40,000 population. Each town in which the movement is inaugurated is expected to become a "contagion center" from which the idea will spread as spontaneously as it did from Nyack. "Maybe," says the Springfield (Ill.) *Register*, "these Nyack business men are on the right track, and in a revival of religion that brings parents and children face to face with their duty toward each other and to the community in which they live as well

as their amenity to the laws of God, there would be a general improvement in morals. It is worth trying."

The movement is sweeping the United States, says the Los Angeles *Times*, and "like a new broom, it promises to sweep clean. It is the first attempt to call not alone the sinners, but the righteous to repentance. Nor can any one deny that there are many righteous people on the outside of the churches looking in, who ought to be on the inside looking out." The Associated Advertising Men's Clubs of the World have taken up the movement, according to the Philadelphia *North American*, and commend it for its organization of "the decent and unchurched elements of the community for a peaceful invasion of the churches, that they may be strengthened in their fight on evil." The entire membership of the Association is called upon "to give to their local churches the splendid cooperation for which their special training as advertising men and sales managers fit them, and to help to bring to all elements of our society the gospel of truth; of right doing; the spread of moral teaching and the development of a conscience that shall save the world from misery and ruin." Wonderful encouragement has already come to Dr. Prentice, says Jacob C. Klinek, trust officer of the Metropolitan Trust Company, New York, who has joined the national committee



**ROUNDING UP THE ABSENTEES**  
Dr. Sartell Prentice, who is engaged in dotting the country with back-to-the-church "contagion centers."

supporting the Nyack movement. Mr. Klinek, who is treasurer of the Central Branch of the Y. M. C. A. in Brooklyn, the largest Y. M. C. A. unit in the world, having a membership of 10,000, and President of the New York Chapter of the American Institute of Banking, says of the movement, as he is quoted in the press:

"We who are supporting Dr. Prentice believe that the crime wave is due largely to a lack of religion. Parents are not going to church, and are not sending their children to Sunday school. Children are growing up without the influence of the church. Many of our young people are going wrong because they lack the religious environment. Justice Cropsey, in the Diamond case, pointed out the same moral when he said that we must get behind the boys, and keep them straight.

"This is not a blue Sunday movement. We do not believe in anything but simple, wholesome and free observance of religious duties. We do not want blue Sundays. There is no reason why people can't play golf or indulge in any other pleasant recreation on Sunday, as long as they go to church also, and live an honest religious life all week long.

"This is not a proselyting movement, either. There is no propaganda in it for any denomination. Dr. Prentice tells his mass-meetings that he is not appealing for converts to any church; that he is speaking as an advocate for all the churches and not for any one.

"The committee behind Dr. Prentice's national campaign is composed entirely of laymen. It represents the East, Middle West, South and Pacific Coast. It is unique in including prominent Catholics, Protestants and Jews, who are starting a church movement from outside the church—a movement which emphasizes the social and economic value of the church rather than the importance of religion to the individual."

## BEAUTY AND THE DEVIL

**B**EAUTY CONTESTS AND BATHING-GIRL PARADES, which make fine pictures for the rotogravure supplements of the Sunday papers and for a certain type of magazine, are "harmful in every way" to the girls themselves and the devil's own method of advertising. This is the opinion of the directors of the Y. W. C. A. at Trenton, New Jersey, which is not far from the famous Jersey resort where many "queens" have been crowned in recent years. The Trenton Y. W. C. A. leaders drew up a resolution calling attention to the peril they declare to be inherent in these promiscuous displays of face and figure, and sent copies of the resolution to seventy-five associations interested in the welfare of young women in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland. An accompanying letter states that the board of directors has felt for a long time that the contests are harmful, and goes on: "The notoriety is unsettling. The girls are exposed to grave dangers from unscrupulous persons, and the shocking costumes which such contests encourage call for protests from organizations interested in girl welfare." Expanding upon these reasons, Miss Pauline B. Smith, General Secretary of the Trenton Y. W. C. A., states, as she is quoted in the *New York Evening World*:

"Our local people have watched with increasing disgust from year to year the results of these affairs. It was noticed by competent observers that the outlook on life of girls who participated was completely changed. Before the competition they were splendid examples of innocent and pure womanhood. Afterward their heads were filled with vicious ideas.

"We are not prompted by any mawkish sentiments. The Board believes these contests are a destroying factor. It believes, further, that not only these particularly objectionable bathing-beauty parades should be stopt at once, but that all beauty contests should cease. The worst of these latter is that they provoke envy, malice and vanity, and often lead a girl to a career that ends in her moral and mental destruction."

There can be no doubt, remarks the *Newark Evening News*, that "the Atlantic City beauty shows have for their object the exploitation of feminine loveliness of face and form—mostly form." Moreover, "they did not arrive at any degree of success

until the advent of the one-piece bathing-suit." The contests are merely a business proposition, says *The News*, and continues:

"It can not do any self-respecting city much permanent good to sponsor such things. Innocent in intent, perhaps, a result quite otherwise is too easy of accomplishment. If any possible good can accrue to the participants, aside from a movie contract or a few years of posing for advertising, none has become manifest so far. And there probably is a dark page to the story which had best be left unturned."

Of course, comments the *New York Times*, "no girl of sense and delicacy of mind combined would think of entering one of these competitions, in any dress whatever, but sense is not a notable characteristic of youth, masculine or feminine, and the modern parent, in this as in several other matters, is strangely negligent and lets daughters do strange things." As the Trenton wise women have said, the effect of the rivalries in beauty on the contestants is deplorable:

"They may be good girls when they enter; but whether they win or lose the coveted prizes, they have deteriorated after judgment has been passed. They have learned to mistake notoriety for fame, their estimate of relative values has been utterly distorted, and of true modesty they can have but traces left.

"A more reprehensible way to advertise Atlantic City or any other town could not be devised by the devil himself."

However, when fully drest, girls should go as far as they like in bedecking themselves, believes Miss Helen Gwynne, of Indianapolis, retiring President of the National Industrial Assembly of the Y. W. C. A., taking issue with the college girls in the National Student Assembly of the Association, who hold that the model girl should be gentle of mien and inconspicuous of dress. Indeed, believes Miss Gwynne, as she is quoted in the *New York Times*, girls, if they expect to get anywhere, had "better wear flashy clothes and make as striking a showing as possible." The demure, submissive working-girl, continues Miss Gwynne, whose assembly is made up of 30,000 factory girls in all parts of the country, "doesn't get far in factories or matrimony. No matter if they want to get married or seek promotion where they are employed, working-girls must fight to protect their rights." Miss Gwynne, herself a factory worker, points out that college girls can well heed their advice because of the effect of contrasts. A girl of a wealthy family, she says, would be set off to better advantage in her surroundings by dressing simply. A working-girl, however, she added, would appear too coarse and plain in simple dress in poor surroundings, whereas the contrast she would make in her environment would bring her attention. After a tour of New York factories, Miss Gwynne found no restrictions upon pretty clothes or bobbed hair, and said: "The old prejudice against bobbed hair has been completely overcome. There is now no feeling that the girl with shorn locks or who is drest prettily is less efficient or less reliable."

It is an intriguing study, this psychology of dress, comments the *Brooklyn Eagle* on Miss Gwynne's views. Under the skin, we are told in effect, all women are the same, yearning for individualistic garb that will set off for each her particular style of beauty, or lend enhancement where beauty is lacking. "Flashy" is an unlucky adjective which probably Miss Gwynne regrets using, we are told, and working-girls are not to be blamed for responding to the universal urge of femininity. Nor are they wrong in hoping eventually to possess themselves of husbands. Whichever is true, that girls dress to please men or make other women envious, is as true of factory girls as of social belles. And bad taste, of course, is plentiful everywhere:

"But the mere yearning to look pretty is wholesome and stimulating to care of skin, of hair, of teeth, to cleanliness and sensible living. It does not deserve discouragement. As for 'demureness' and 'submissiveness,' factory girls who are labor unionists have as many doubts as employers have as to the prevalence of such a tendency in feminine industry."

# CURRENT - POETRY

Unsolicited contributions to this department cannot be returned.

**R**OLLICKING ballads, with interludes as spirited, fill Percy Mackaye's new book, "The Skippers of *Nancy Gloucester*" (New York, E. B. Hackett), poems read by Mr. Mackaye at the three hundredth anniversary of the founding of Massachusetts Bay Colony. From among others as vivacious, we select

## SOLOMON'S VOYAGE TO SURINAM

By PERCY MACKAYE

### I

Sol Davis was a silent man.  
At home they said he talked in Dutch.  
In Surinam, where they talked such,  
They said he talked American.  
But where he stood on Pearce's wharf  
He dreamed in Dutch, as he looked far off

Sou'east toward sunny Surinam,  
For he dreamt dreams of Surinam  
And the palms of Paramaribo  
Did Captain Solomon Davis.

### II

So to his townsmen on the beach  
Sol turned and spoke his maiden speech:  
"In Gloucester, friends, a pretty pass is!  
We've mackerel, but no molasses.  
In Surinam they've got to sell  
Molasses, but no mackerel.

"So why not sail to Surinam,  
Sou'east to sunny Surinam  
And the palms of Paramaribo  
Along with Solomon Davis?"

### III

His townsmen raised three ripping cheers,  
And straight they docked the *Nancy Gloucester*.  
The captain made a sailing roster—  
Mate, second mate, and marineers.  
They stowed her, half, with dried fish, pounding,  
And half with hogsheds, hollow-sounding.

Then out they sailed for Surinam,  
The sunny shores of Surinam  
And the palms of Paramaribo  
With Captain Solomon Davis.

### IV

In such a ship with such a man  
Who would not sail from old Cape Ann  
With a deep blue tide and the caps blowing,  
To voyage through twenty southing days  
And nights with wonder stars ablaze  
And dawns in deeper sea-dawns glowing.

Out-bound for dreamy Surinam,  
The drowsy banks of Surinam  
And the palms of Paramaribo  
With silent Solomon Davis!

### V

The anchor sinks in azure calms.  
The punts put out through gold-green palms  
Where, naked from the tawny thatches,  
The slave-boys drop like ripened plums  
To shrill the noon with tinnient drums  
While Yankee chanteys ring the hatches:  
"Ho———!"

Here we are in Soo-ri-nam,  
Soo— Soo— Soo-ri-nam!  
Port of Para-ma-ri-bo.  
Huzza for Captain Davis!"

### VI

Sol plies his sugar trade ashore.  
The Yankee clips his Dutch. The planter  
Clinks rims across the rum decanter  
As dollar trumps the old moidore.  
The banjo tink; girl-laughter chimes;  
The red moon blinks among the limes

Where, lulled by songs of Surinam,  
The crooning songs of Surinam  
And the rum of Paramaribo  
Snores old Solomon Davis.

### VII

But *Nancy Gloucester* chafes for north.  
Molasses makes her ribs rebel  
As Dutchmen, gorged on mackerel.  
Troop down to speed her captain forth—  
Forth on the route the trade winds seek  
Past Guadeloupe and Martinique,

Home-bound nor'east from Surinam,  
The sugar-vats of Surinam  
And the planters of Paramaribo  
With thrifty Captain Davis.

### VIII

The blue Bermudas smile; but soon  
She reefs in dark round roaring Hatteras,  
Where slatting boom and torn spar clatter as  
Blindly she batters the tides in swoon,  
Till, nine days laggard, with bulging tierces,  
She sights home port and docks at Pearce's—

Home with the spoils of Surinam,  
Tamarinds, limes of Surinam,  
Molasses of Paramaribo  
And the glory of Solomon Davis!

THE Chicago Madrigal Club offers a prize of \$100 to the composer of the best setting for these verses from *The Nation*:

## MAY COMES LAUGHING

By HENRIETTA JEWETT KEITH

May comes laughing o'er the hills,  
Apron full of posies,  
Columbine and daffodils;  
Leaves to June her roses;  
Stands on tiptoe, so to reach  
Laurel boughs and branch of peach;  
Hangs a mist of rose on each.  
Naught cares May for throbs and thrills—  
Leaves to June her roses.

May comes stepping 'cross the fields,  
Scattering her posies  
From her apron's store that yields  
Ladies-locks and meadow rue,  
Buttercups all drenched with dew.  
June waits back, with haughty air.  
Not a button does May care—  
June may have her roses.

May comes singing through the woods,  
Planting thick her posies,  
Violets in their purple hoods,  
Bloodroot wrapped in leafy snoods;  
Searches under leaves and mold;  
Mayflowers pink discloses;  
Trills a careless roundelay—  
All the world's in love with May—  
June may have her roses.

To *The Step Ladder: A Monthly Journal of Bookly Ascent* (Chicago) we are indebted for:

## REFUGE

By MARGARET DeLAUGHTER

I am afraid of empty days  
That fill with sudden thoughts of you.  
I must seek peace in little things,  
As other women learn to do.

There's no time to sit and dream;  
A lonely house needs endless care  
To keep it gay and beautiful  
As it was once, when love was there.

So I will trim my garden paths,  
And I will sew and sweep and sing;  
And leave to braver hearts than mine  
The comfort of remembering!

ALL persons named Peacock—they seem to be numerous in England, if not here—will read with lively interest this chatter in *Poetry* (London):

## PEACOCK

By ELISABETH S. FLEMING

If I'd a name like Peacock's  
I'd wear a suit of blue  
With silver, shining shadows  
And diamonds like dew;  
My cap would be be-feathered,  
My shoon would be be-spurred,  
And I would strut as proudly  
As that great fine bird.

A sober man is Peacock  
And dressed in dusty gray,  
His face is like the brown earth  
He treads on every day;  
But viewing Nature's changes  
As seasons come and go  
Perchance his thoughts like peacocks  
Shimmer to and fro—

Swift showers, shining sunsets,  
And harvests sown and reaped,  
And straw stacks big and golden,  
And gaudy mangolds heaped,  
And mist above dim pastures,  
And cottage lamps like stars,  
And gardens wearing colors  
Like Eastern bazaars.

Some nights in misty weather  
The moon hangs in a sky  
The blue of peacock's feathers,  
Herself the shining eye—  
Though Peacock views this wonder  
Apparently unstirred  
Perchance his heart is swelling  
Like that great fine bird.

ON the day of his retirement, Lord Darling, until then one of His Majesty's judges, wrote the moving and dramatic lines which appear in his volume "On the Oxford Circuit and Other Verses":

## NOVEMBER, 1923

By LORD DARLING

Long worn, now cast aside; red robe, lie there—  
Not, when the organ throbs the Nave along,  
By chests of Kingly dust,  
And Gothic chantries old,  
Shall I, with measured step, and quickening heart,  
Pass to the Judge's place; and, bowed, implore  
Myself be not condemned;  
Nor less than right decree.

Not, with resounding trumpets, may I come  
To sit in judgment on the regal Bench;  
Dividing false from true,  
With sword and even scale.  
Mantle and stole laid by, and cap of doom;  
Bereft, alone, I wear no ermine more;  
Nor judge—yet one Assize,  
I, fearful, must attend.

In the London *Spectator* we find these significant stanzas:

## SPADE AND SWORD

By W. H. DAVIES

What lovely dark, blue flames, O Spade,  
Shine in thy steel so bright:  
See how the shadows smoke and play:  
How thou hast labored, year by year,  
To reach this silver day.

But thou, poor shining Sword, must wait  
Till sloth and idleness  
Can tell the world that splendid story:  
Nothing but rust, a bloodless rust,  
Shall cover thee with glory.

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Springfield, Missouri



Never be without soup  
in your pantry

## There's good health in this hearty soup!

There's the iron of the green vegetables.

And the valuable mineral salts.

And the richness and vigor of fine beef broth.

And the wholesome nutriment of selected cereals.

And those by no means unimportant ingredients which make good food attractive to the appetite—fresh herbs and dainty seasoning skilfully blended.

Fifteen different vegetables. Thirty-two ingredients in all.

As healthful a dish as you could eat for the lighter meals, such as luncheon or supper. Real substantial food with your dinner or at any time.

How the children like it!

21 kinds

12 cents a can

I never fail to set my sail  
For where the eating's hearty;  
I always feel I've had a meal  
When Campbell's leads the party!

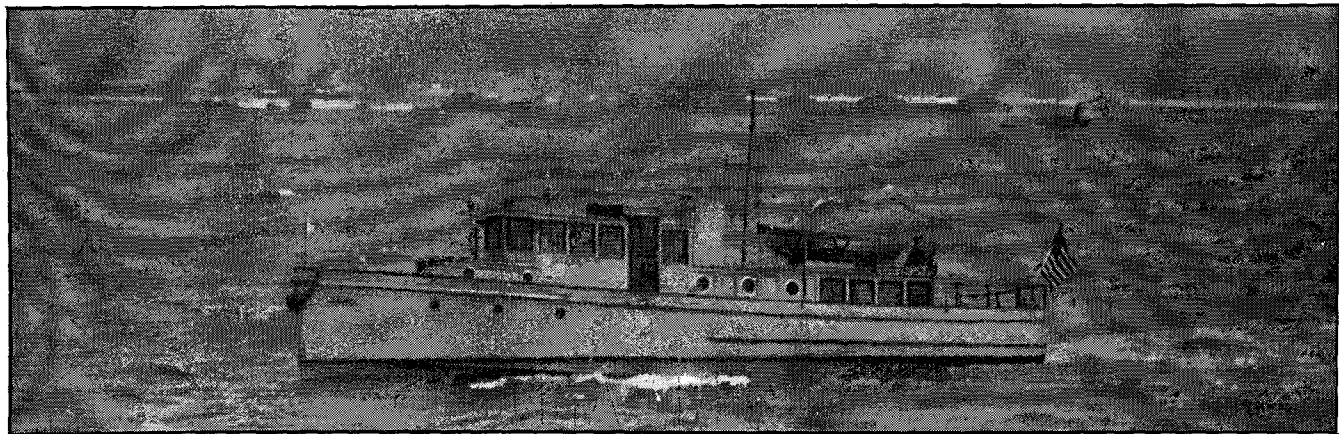
LUNCHEON

DINNER

SUPPER

# Campbell's SOUPS

# PERSONAL • GLIMPSES



Photograph by courtesy of the New York Police Department

## SHE BEATS THE BOOTLEGGERS' SPEED-BOATS AT THEIR OWN GAME

This ordinary-looking little craft is the *Gipsy*, of the New York Police Department, heroine of a recent chase up the East River, during which she overhauled the fastest boat in the bootlegging service. She can poke her bow out of the water and scoot along at 45 miles an hour.

## BOOTLEGGERS ABAFT THE PORT BEAM!

**R**OARING UP NEW YORK'S East River water-front in the early dawn at forty miles an hour, with machine-guns wakening the scared city-dwellers, a rum-running speed-boat finished its flight from the police by crashing all to smithereens on one of the rocky islands of Hell Gate. At the end, the fifty-foot racing-boat *May*, the fastest craft in the bootlegging service, lay on the south end of Ward's Island, smashed into splinters, with the cylinders of her engines wrapt around intervening rocks and the four members of her crew lying flat on their faces stunned and dead to the world. The police-boat *Gipsy*, saved by the narrowest of squeaks from splitting on the same sharp rocks, went bobbing on down the Hell Gate Channel, crashing every now and then into a case of Scotch which the *May* had cast overboard in her headlong flight. This is the picture we get from the papers the next day, which makes it clearly evident that rum-running in New York has received at least a temporary setback.

The distinguishing feature of this spectacular duel seems to be the fact that the rum-runner, altho apparently with all the odds in his favor, lost, perhaps not life, but certainly liberty and the pursuit of happiness, not to mention a brand new \$50,000 speed-boat and some \$50,000 more in liquor, much of which the citizens of New York fished industriously from the waters of Hell Gate. To the jubilant newspaper reporters who told the story of this race, the episode was so attractive that practically all their accounts vary widely. According to one it was a neck-and-neck race from the bootlegging fleet far out in the lower bay clear to Hell Gate. According to others it was a dash for liberty through a network of rapidly closing police-boats, and to others it was a haphazard encounter in a thick, gray fog. In any case, each story is worth telling, either alone or in combination with others.

As near as can be made out, the story starts at a certain pier in the Hudson River at the foot of West 80th Street. Captain O'Connor of the Harbor Police, on the watch for rum-runners about Manhattan Island, came upon a long, lean rakish craft lying snugly at her moorings one evening. This was the *May*, supposedly a pleasure craft, but she carried four Liberty motors of 460 horse-power each, placed tandem in her cockpit, and her cabin was protected with armor-plate. The four young men who were lounging in the cabin told the police officers, it appears, that this was just a whim of her owner. Furthermore, they

said, she was about to be put in dry-dock, as she was badly crippled.

"Well, I guess you fellows are all right," said the wily policeman. "We can get some sleep tonight." Well he knew, the *World* reporter informs us, that she had been out on two mysterious night trips, and would certainly nose out again that night. Captain O'Connor, it appears, immediately arranged to have the *May's* berth watched night and day, and at once got in touch with the *Gipsy*. This, we are told, is the speediest police-boat in the world, capable of forty-five miles an hour. The next part of the adventure comes from the *New York Times*:

At nine o'clock on Saturday night the police watcher saw four men board the *May* at its mooring in the North River. After a few minutes they cast off. Within a minute the telephone rang at the Harbor police station at the battery.

"The *May* has left its moorings," was the report.

Police Captain, Richard O'Connor immediately notified Sergeant Luke Grace, pilot of the *Gipsy*. Several other policemen were taken aboard and the *Gipsy* went out to pick up the trail of the star of the local rum fleet.

The men on the *Gipsy* failed to intercept its rival on the way down the river and lower bay. Convinced that the *May* had passed them, the *Gipsy* started out to sea to visit the rum-ships, whose locations are regularly reported to the police.

The *Gipsy* first made a wide circle around one big smuggler which lay at anchor fourteen miles out. There was no sign of life in the water about it. The *Gipsy* made a second circle in vain. Two hours later Captain O'Connor through his glass caught the glint of lights from the portholes of a second smuggler. The weather was thickening and a close circle was described, but the big rum-ship appeared to be doing no business. Then the third and last of the rum-ships within reasonable distance of the harbor was visited. There were no small craft about it.

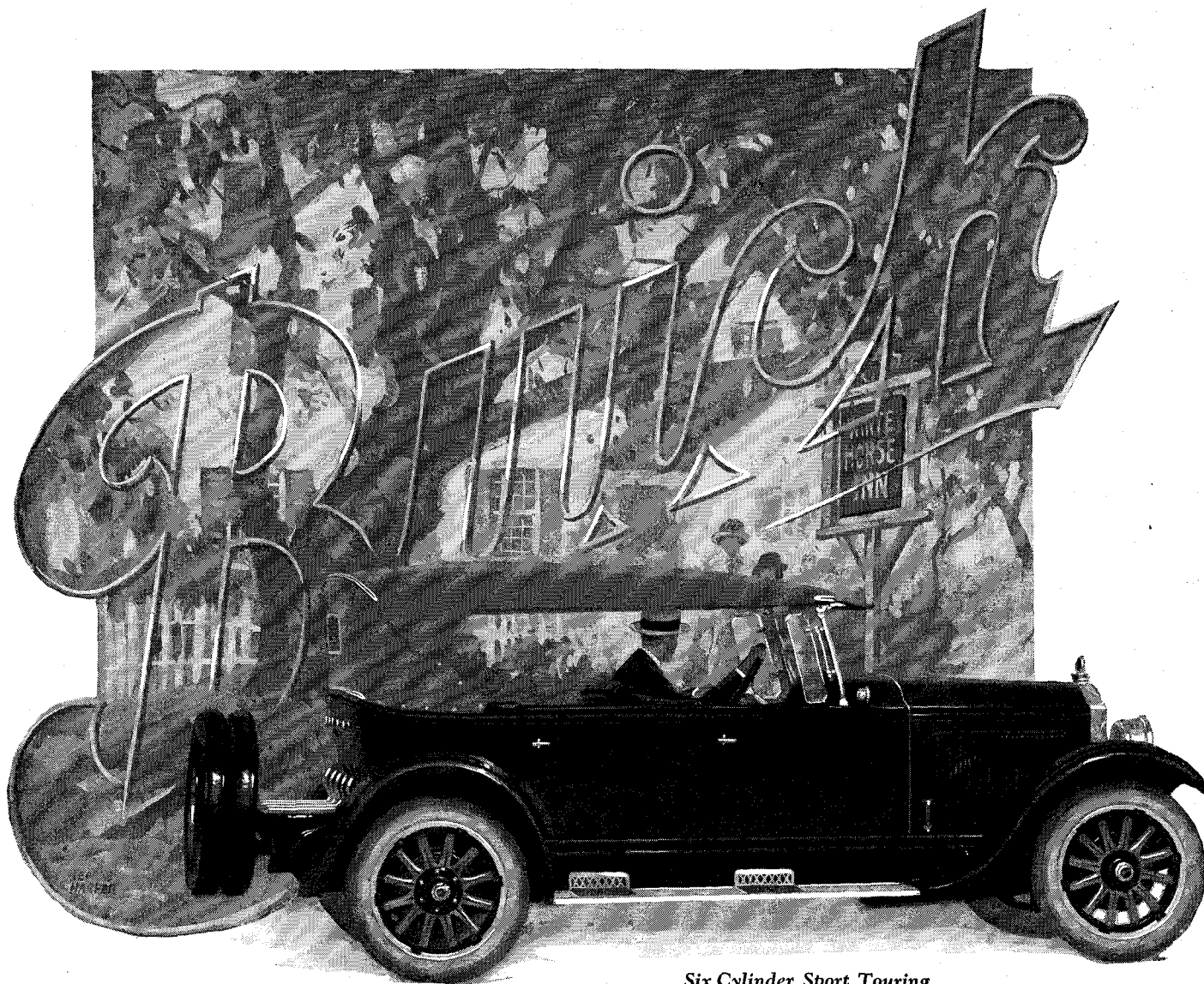
Captain O'Connor then turned back and visited the other two again. There was no sign of life on board or near them. The *Gipsy* headed back for New York. Two or three times they made excursions in the direction of lights, but accomplished nothing.

This went on for eight hours before the *Gipsy* turned back. It was still dark, but there was a pale streak along the horizon in the west when the *Gipsy* approached the Narrows.

Suddenly a light appeared near Fort Wadsworth on the Staten Island shore. It glared for about three seconds and then went out.

"Somebody just lit a cigaret on a boat over by Fort Wadsworth," called Captain O'Connor to the pilot. "Make for it."

A few minutes later Captain O'Connor could make out the



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"I am driving a 1924 6-cylinder coupe, and am very much pleased with it.

It is a decided improvement over the earlier models which I drove—much greater motor power and far better carburetion—more roomy and much more comfortable."

D. P. MARKEY,  
Detroit, Mich.

IN 1923 Buick sold 218,288 motor cars for which the public paid \$302,752,950.00 not including war tax or freight—noteworthy evidence of the high regard which the public has for Buick value.

It is significant, also, that Buick and practically all of the fine car makers in America and Europe include four-wheel brakes as standard equipment.

WHEN BETTER AUTOMOBILES ARE BUILT, BUICK WILL BUILD THEM

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Division of General Motors Corporation

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Canadian Factories: McLAUGHLIN-BUICK, Oshawa, Ont.

lines of a long gray racer going through the mist rising from the water.

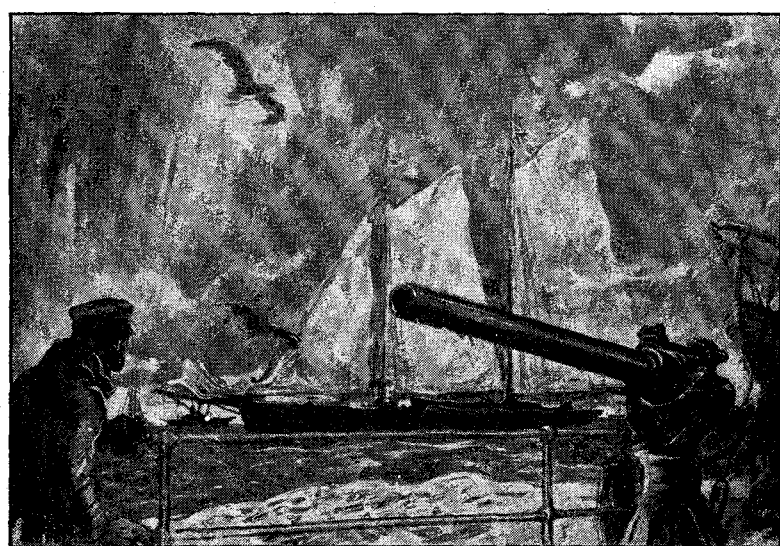
"I believe it's the *May*," he called. "Put on full speed."

At almost the same moment one of the men on the *May* saw the *Gipsy*. The *May* had been running without lights and taking all precautions, but when they had reached Staten Island waters one of them had felt safe in taking a smoke. They were still cocksure of their power to pull away from the police-boat, and the race started.

The *May* made directly for the East River. In a few minutes her nose was high up out of the water, her engines were thundering and she was throwing wide bands of foam to each side.

Lights were still burning on land, a mist was sleeping on the river, and the river at its quietest hour was disturbed by the roar of the two racers, followed by the swell from their waves which now began to slap the wharfs and rock shipping along lower Manhattan and Brooklyn.

At this point of the story *The World* and other papers cut



Cesaire in the New York Times

#### QUAINT CRAFT UNDER THE GUNS

Ships ranging from ancient schooners to the latest in private yachts make up New York's "Rum Row," and refitted U. S. destroyers have lately been set to watch them.

in with a few high lights. As the boats came roaring up the bay two additional police-boats began sliding in from either side. The police-boat behind meanwhile had opened fire with machine-guns, and from the fleeing boat came shots in reply that went wild. The searchlights clung to the rum-runner racing ahead. Another police-boat saw her coming and cut across her path. With a whirl of the wheel the motor-boat, faster than chain-lightning, turned almost on her stern and ducked into Buttermilk Channel, between Governor's Island and Brooklyn, throwing the police-boats momentarily off her course. The firing woke the water-front. Lights snapt out on the shore as the chase swept into the East River. It began to look as if the bootlegger might pull away after all. Two more police-boats waiting further up cut across the fleeing boat's course. In the darkness it roared past them, throwing spray aboard their decks. Once more we pick up the *Times* account as follows:

The *May* cut close to one of the piers of Brooklyn Bridge and the *Gipsy* followed almost exactly in her course. The *Gipsy* was gaining. The crew of the *May* saw it and began to throw wooden boxes overboard. Case after case was tossed over, until scores of them were bobbing about on the waves that the race was producing.

It was impossible for Captain O'Connor to use a revolver or to use his voice. The roar of the water cut by the nose of the speeding boat was enough to drown out the voice, even if the engines could not be heard. As for shooting, it was all that the policeman could do to keep himself on his feet by hanging on to one side of the high-riding bow, as he watched the *May* and shouted orders to the pilot.

There was one terrific crash. The *Gipsy* hit a case of Scotch whisky and left a sinking mass of splinters and broken glass on one side.

Case after case continued to go overboard from the *May*.

The boats passed under more bridges. Finally the *May* was leading only by a few lengths.

The pilot of the *May* attempted a trick. He was headed for the west side of Ward's Island and tried to make a sudden switch to the right, hoping to take the east half of the river, but to force the police-boat to run to the west of the island.

The pilot of the *May* underestimated his speed and the room he had in which to maneuver. Instead of grazing the island, as he had intended, the *May* crashed into it. Glancing on a submerged rock at high speed, she shot out of the water like a fish, fell on one side, and then skidded along sand and rocks.

She was almost on the mainland when one great rock tore her to pieces. The bow was snapt off, the ribs broken out and bent back. The engine rammed itself on the rock with such force that it was smashed flat, while some of its pipes were bent and wrapt about the head of the rock.

The effect of the impact was to throw the men through the air like dolls. They rolled over and over among the rocks and sand. One lay motionless. The others staggered to their feet.

There was a blast behind them, as the waves created by the shock swept over the superheated engines. Steam shot high into the air with a great roar.

Had the maneuver succeeded, the *May* would have given the *Gipsy* the go-by, but the police pilot played safe and did not attempt to follow. The *Gipsy* shot along to the west of the island. For a second Captain O'Connor thought he had been outwitted. Then the explosion of steam announced the disaster to the *May*. It took the *Gipsy* several hundred yards to slow down. Then the policemen landed and easily gathered up the crew of the *May*, who were too hurt and disappointed to make any further effort to escape.

Four members of the crew are now in durance vile, one of them with a broken leg, and all of them more or less flattened out. As for the once jaunty *May*—high and dry she lies on Ward's Island, just a loose bundle of crates and machinery, a pattern of bullet holes through her armor-plated sides, keel gone and motor gone. The land crabs crawl over her and she is slapt disdainfully by the ripples from passing river boats.

Thus ends the career of a craft on which, it is said, the bootleggers' ring of New York harbor had pinned high hopes. According to a report which officials at police headquarters refused to discuss

with the *Times* reporter, this bootleggers ring includes a man prominent in politics who may be termed the "fixer" and several business men in direct operations. At any rate, it is known that the police are bending their energies to obtain evidence that will lead to arrests and reveal what *The Times* calls "the connection of politics, finance and business with the illegal traffic." This paper continues as follows with regard to the late lamented speed-boat:

The *May* is said to have been the flagship of the ring's fleet. She was one of six speed power-boats that have either been launched or which are being built. Prior to the advent of the *Gipsy* and other high-powered boats of the police fleet, the rum-smugglers employed smaller and less speedy craft in their operations. Only a moderate speed was necessary to outdistance the police patrol. Then, several months ago, the police added speed to its harbor equipment, and, likewise, speed became a factor in bringing liquor from the anchored fleet to shore.

The new police-boats are said to be capable of from thirty-five to fifty knots an hour. The bootleggers' ring, it is said, at once set about building a fleet that could make faster time. These boats, it is asserted, were designed after the plans of the police-boats, which were examined by the ring's agents.

The police are said to have come across the trail of the ring through a check-up that included every craft in the harbor, the shipyards of Connecticut and New Jersey and other places along the coast. Every vessel that was launched came under police notice and, so, every boat that entered this port and was capable of unusual speed or seemed to possess unusual capacity for the storing of cargo was investigated. The owner of every such craft also came under the police spotlight.

Meanwhile a careful watch is being kept on bootleggers' operations not only in and around New York harbor but as far south as the sunny Bahamas and the old Spanish Main. Secret

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agents report by code to New York the amount and time of liquor shipments, and sometimes, we are told, the police are as lucky as in this last encounter. Nevertheless, as Howard Mingos points out in a special article in the paper just quoted—

The rum fleet is still doing business. One can find the ships scattered between Montauk Point, Long Island, and Atlantic Highlands, New Jersey. Prohibition officials admit that liquor is coming ashore in quantity. The rum-runners say that they are putting off their cargoes as rapidly as the weather permits. And they say that business is better to-day than at any time since the Christmas holidays, when imports of contraband broke all records.

The rum-runners are planning to deliver many cargoes in New York before the Democratic Convention in June. They come from England, France, Italy, Spain, Bermuda and the Bahamas, these rum-running steamers and schooners. Some of them carry 30,000 cases of whisky. Others hold half that quantity. When they come out, they are prepared to lay off shore two or three months awaiting opportunities for sending their cargoes over the rail.

New York bootleggers, in making plans for evading the treaty, and any other enforcement measure which may be adopted, expect to use seaplanes in increasing numbers. Aircraft were tried out last year and found successful. They were used mostly for spotting—locating a particular rum ship so that at night the small boats could go out to the exact location.

During the bad weather of early spring, which halted rum-running activities for several days, many of the rum-ship captains, supercargoes and agents came ashore, where they were entertained as lavishly as were the sailors from the Pacific fleet, then in the North River. For obvious reasons they were not entertained publicly. They were guests, however, of the New York bootlegging fraternity, a phrase which is more inclusive of the entertaining element in this city than one might suppose at first glance.

A captain of one of the schooners came in one night and met by invitation a liquor broker and the New York agent of a foreign liquor company. They talked quite freely about the treaty, and laughed when asked if it would be effective. Said the captain:

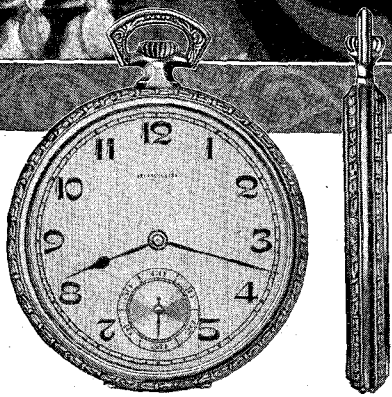
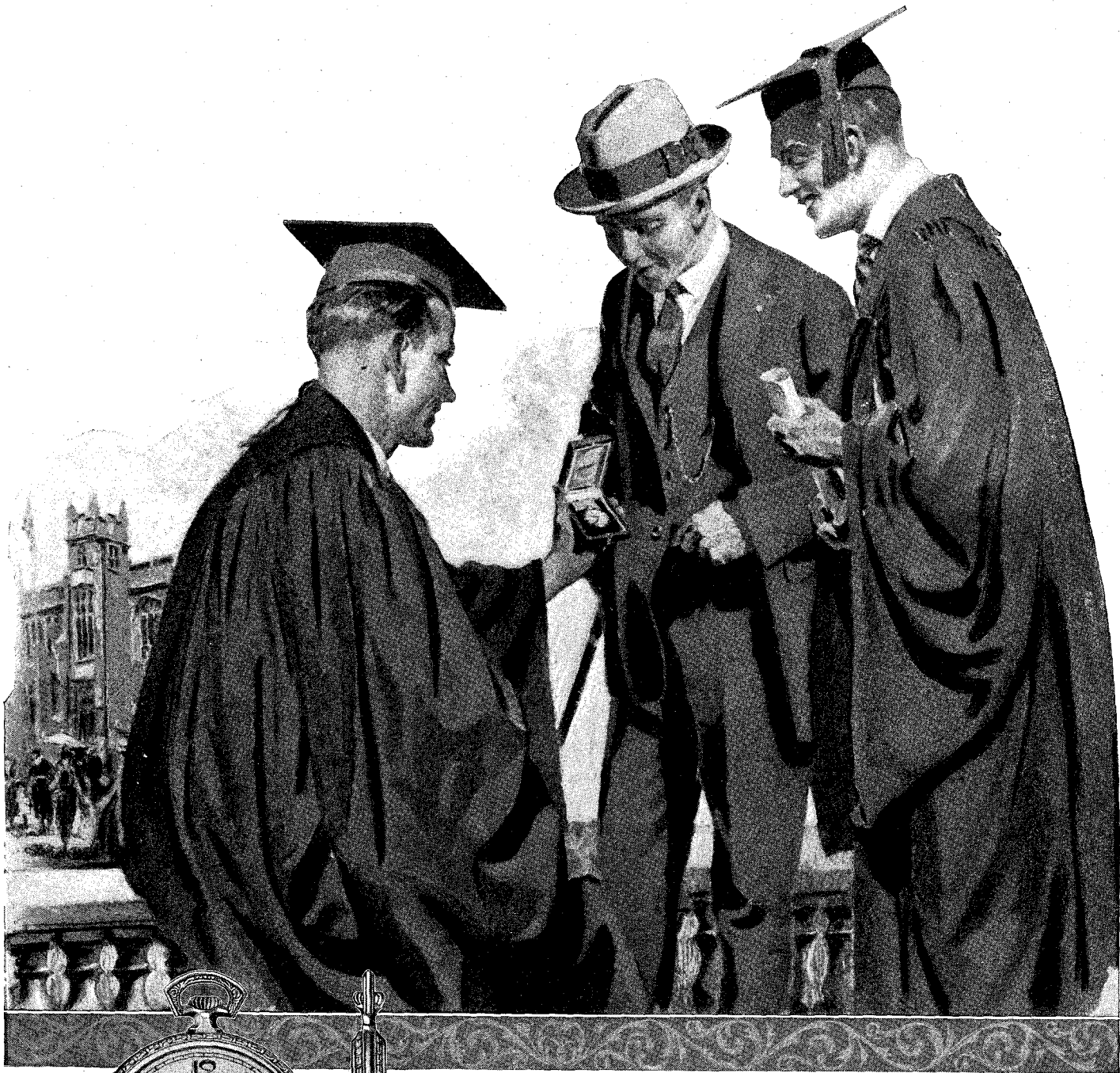
"The ships have been recognizing it practically for four months now, and if the Prohibition people tell you the truth, they will admit that the stuff is coming ashore, barring weather, in greater quantities than ever before. Before leaving England I met a former pilot who was trying to organize a new combine to bring liquor over in boats. He would equip each boat with seaplanes, so that, anchored fifteen miles offshore, he could send the stuff not only to New York but far up the Hudson, and on occasion to Philadelphia and Baltimore."

From this same authority it appears that there are at least five big liquor rings handling the business in New York. They sell to smaller rings, which in turn dispose of their liquor to the common or garden variety of house-to-house bootlegger. The big syndicates, we are told, buy up the stuff in Europe far in advance, charter ships through their own agents and order the stuff to be delivered in whole cargo lots just outside the twelve-mile limit. Then they handle it themselves from there by their own speed boats, or by others which they hire and hook up ashore with a hauling service of motor-cars, trucks, and moving-vans. One big concern is said to be using a floating grain elevator. Some of these outfits are extremely wealthy, one being backed as high as \$30,000,000. With this much capital they are considering seriously establishing fleets of airplanes to transport their merchandise. As a matter of fact, however, there are few indications of airplanes being used recently, except possibly as decoys to draw the attention of the police away from the small boats which were actually doing the business. This use of decoys, it seems, has attained a high point of efficiency, one instance of which we quote from the *Times* account:

One night recently a fleet of small boats was out almost under the guns of the Coast Guard cutters standing by the rum-ships off Atlantic Highlands, New Jersey. The cutters had their boats lowered ready for a quick dash. From shoreward came a few customs boats. It seemed as if the liquor-laden boats could not escape. During the chase that ensued one of the rum-craft seemed to lag behind. The others escaped. When the officials came up to the one boat they found to their disgust that it was loaded with empty fruit-cases—technically innocent of wrongdoing.

The combined cargoes of the ships now anchored outside New York, estimates a writer in the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, totals 250,000 cases with a value of \$12,500,000. Twenty-four ships, says he, make up this particular grand fleet, anchored in what is known as Rum Row outside New York harbor, who are landing, it is estimated, 100,000 cases a month. These vessels, flying foreign flags, do not invade American territory, but wait for speed boats like the *May* to run their cargoes ashore through the forbidden zone. Who are the rum-runners that go to make up this apparently thriving industry? Here is what the writer has to say:

They are no "pikers," these rum kings of all nations who have



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## PERSONAL GLIMPSES

Continued

been astute enough to go into the business of supplying the demands of Americans whose thirst it seems a law can not quench. One of these liquor kings now reported present in the flotilla, for instance, is Lieut.-Col. Sir Broderick Hartwell, the English bootleg baronet who nearly lost his baronetcy the other day by a vote in the House of Commons, because he issued circulars recently advertising 20 per cent. profit every sixty days to investors in his liquor shipments to this country.

The Baron is reported to be in Rum Row on board his steam yacht *Istar*, personally supervising the unloading of his latest large shipment of Scotch. The ship because of its superior equipment and the natty uniforms of its officers, is known as the flagship of the fleet.

Customs officers, who may not touch the fleet because it is anchored well beyond the legal twelve-mile limit, report much jollification and excitement among the smugglers. They are jubilant at the prospect of millions of dollars to carry away.

The colossal size of this liquor problem may be estimated from the writer's statement that nearly 5,000,000 cases of liquor have been smuggled into the United States during the last two years, according to the reports of the Legal Division of the Customs. The value of these cases would amount to \$240,000,000 and the hypothetical duty that the Government missed would amount to \$164,000,000. In the face of such a challenge to our Government it is not surprising that extraordinary steps are now being contemplated. And forthwith it seems that a new battle drama is about to be staged against the rum aristocracy off the coast.

Doughty American destroyers with all the battling conditions of the United States Navy have lately been put into service in a gigantic campaign to conquer the modern armada of John Barleycorn, according to the writer in *The Public Ledger*. He continues:

At the behest of the new Secretary of the Navy, Curtis D. Wilbur, these destroyers have been called forth into use. They are the same which scoured the high seas during the World War and sent many a German submarine to the bottom. With stars painted high on their gray stacks they steamed into port, valiantly displaying this trophy Uncle Sam awarded for each U-boat that was destroyed. But now for the last five years, because newer models had displaced them, these ships have been stacked stem to stern in United States Navy yards, rotting and rusting in idleness and oblivion.

The prospective rum hunters are about 200 feet long, have four stacks and are painted gray. They are 750-ton ships capable of from thirty-two to thirty-three knots an hour. They are equipped with six torpedo tubes and with six four-inch guns. The torpedo tubes are being removed and smaller guns substituted.

A sight calculated to fill the rum-runner's heart with fear will be one of these fighting grey hounds of the seas, belching black

smoke from her four funnels and screaming through the off-shore rollers in a cloud of white foam. In addition to such battles as the one just described between police boats and bootleggers' scouts equipped with machine guns we may presently, therefore, see much more serious encounters. One writer even goes so far as to visualize a full fledged naval engagement, when Uncle Sam's destroyers drive the French champagne cruisers and the Scotch whisky scouts away from the inlets and coves between Barnegat Bay and New York. The most exciting smuggling days of the eighteenth-century may well be brought back when a stern blue-clad American captain bellows through his megaphone: "Rum-runner, a-hoy! Heave to, or we'll sink you!"

## BLOWING UP A BOLSHEVIK VODKA FACTORY

A MODERN composite of Robin Hood, Don Quixote and Captain Kidd rolled into one personality is not so very usual in these more or less prosaic times. So at least thinks Lewis Stanton Palen, who claims to have discovered such a character among the refugee Russians now swarming in Paris and Switzerland. He was called the "white devil" because of the unmitigated severity with which he fought the Bolsheviks throughout all the scrapping which was ended not so long ago by the final withdrawal of the counter-revolutionists from the Crimea and the shores of the Black Sea. Like the Knight of Sherwood Forest, says the author, this Russian fought for his sovereign while his sovereign was away. Like Cervantes's hero, he tilted at windmills, but with a hand-grenade instead of a lance. And like the pirate Kidd, he commandeered ships to run down and capture others that he wanted.

Since the author of this book is the discoverer and collaborator with Ferdinand Ossendowski, the author of "Beasts, Men and Gods," he may be assumed a fairly good judge of reckless daredevilry and hairbreadth escapes. He assures us that his unknown white devil is a "figure of exotic courage and resourcefulness," and has already used up ten of the legendary nine lives which he was supposed to have had. It seems that he spent his youth in the Kirghiz and Tatar tribes lassoing wild horses and breaking them as a pastime. By the time he was old enough to enter the Army he had already broken both arms and both legs at various times. When the outbreak of the war found him an officer in one of the guard regiments of cavalry, he had contrived to break one of his legs again. It might be expected of such a character that he would be wounded severely and often. This proved to be the case. In fact, we are given a complete inventory of wounds and decorations, the most outstanding of which appeared to be two slugs through the lungs and one cross of St. George. The story of this battered

hero takes us through the counter-revolutions against the Bolsheviks and his various hairbreadth escapes from them. The predominant note of his relations to these enemies is struck by an anecdote which he relates in his book, "The White Devil of the Black Sea" (Minton, Balch & Co., New York). As this story runs, two inseparable friends and fellow students at the university, named Ivan and Basil, were separated by the war. When the Bolsheviks came into power Ivan had earned many decorations and a captain's commission. Basil had enlisted in the Red Army and was in command of the firing-squad, which eventually captured Ivan and led him out to execution. They gazed at each other with no sign of recognition. Then Basil with a set face and impersonal voice said: "Forgive me, Vania, if they fail to kill you instantly. It is the first time they have ever shot anybody!" "You, too, forgive me, Basil!" Ivan answered calmly, "if I do not die immediately, for it is also the first time I have ever been shot!"

Among the vivid pictures in these reminiscences of the white devil is his description of blowing up a vodka factory near Orenburg. One night, it seems, he was hurriedly summoned by the Ataman to lead a *sonia* of a hundred mounted Cossacks to the Government Wine and Spirit Depot which was being stormed by the Bolshevik deserters from an infantry regiment. The soldiers were breaking into the building where there was a supply equal to about twenty million bottles of vodka stored in vats and drums. Most of the spirit was 90 per cent. pure alcohol and was doubtless quite capable of inebriating the whole province for an indefinite period of time.

Given a free hand, says the White Devil, he ordered ten Cossacks under the command of a sergeant to dig in and maintain rifle fire on the depot from the front while he led the remaining ninety through round-about streets toward the river side of the depot. From here they charged the place with wild Cossack cries in a rush so unexpected that they succeeded in getting inside and disarming the whole regiment of 2,000 men who were so thoroughly intoxicated that they did not have time to offer any concerted resistance. With this 'whole gang of drunken ruffians' guarded by a platoon and one machine-gun, the following sight met his eyes:

When I came back to the depot, I was struck by what I saw. The whole place was simply swarming with a crowd of people of every description, and every one of them, male and female, under-aged and adult, carried some sort of a receptacle—pail, bottle, glass, pitcher or tea-pot. With a greedy fury they were breaking the barrels containing the spirit, and were drinking this nearly pure alcohol; then, having satisfied their thirst, were filling their receptacles to carry them back for a stock at home. Among the crowd one could see people of all classes and ages, from

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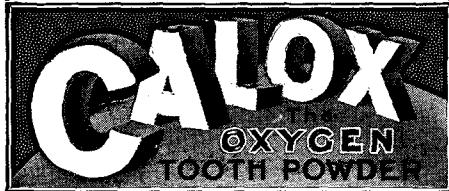
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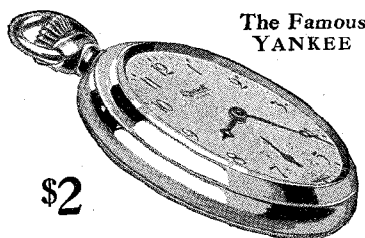
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**AGENTS**



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## PERSONAL GLIMPSES Continued

old men of eighty down to youngsters of only eight and ten. It was frightful to see the drunken children, who, having tasted the terrible liquor, collapsed on the spot and went off to sleep on the snow. Any numbers of people, adults and children, had their limbs frozen during their drunken sleep in the cold. Some of them lost their hands, others had their faces frozen so that they looked more like turnips, with no trace of eyes or nose or any other of the attributes of a human face. A great number of them were frozen to death.

From the very beginning, the Cossacks were busy breaking the barrels, and I gave strict orders to open the taps or break the pipes to let all the wine flow into the Ural River, and thus hasten the end of this unheard-of mass intoxication. But the crowds in their alcoholic rage had discovered a few unemptied barrels in an out-of-the-way cellar and had drained them. As the spirit which was let out through the taps and pipes ran into the river by a ditch, the people filled their crockery from this rivulet with a filthy liquid which was a mixture of wine, earth, dirt and whatever contamination happened to be at the bottom of it.

The only alternative I saw was to blow up the remaining vats and set fire to the flowing spirit. But before that it was essential to clear the place of the crowd in order to avoid any casualties resulting from the explosion.

I tried to persuade the crowd to disperse, but in answer to my request several revolver shots were fired, which resulted in the killing of one Cossack and the wounding of two others. Then I concentrated my men at the farther end of the place and ordered them to fire a volley over the heads of the crowd. We heard cries and more revolver shots, but the crowd still refused to move. I was beginning to lose patience and having given my second in command orders to patrol the town with fifty Cossacks, in order to stop all people in possession of spirit in the streets and to destroy it on the spot, and in case of resistance to use their arms, I charged the crowd with whips. This time they used not only the revolvers, but also attacked us with knives and stones. Again several Cossacks and horses were stabbed or wounded. As it was impossible for me to sacrifice any more of my men in this way, I placed two machine-guns at one of the angles of the square and fired two rounds from each, and immediately afterward charged them again, but this time with drawn swords. The Cossacks were in a rage against the people for having killed and wounded several of their fellows, and cut into the crowd with fury. The result of that attack was that the crowd was at last dispersed, after having paid for their greed of drink with fifteen killed and over sixty wounded. After having thus cleared the place and cared for the wounded, I immediately put pyroxylin under the vats and reported by phone to the Ataman that I was going to blow up the depot. The Ataman replied that he was himself arriving on the spot at once.

It was close upon twelve o'clock of the second night we had wasted over this affair that we set fire to the fuses. The weather was very fine and the air frosty and still. The snow under a brilliant moon made a wonderful setting. The place was surrounded by three hundred Cossacks who

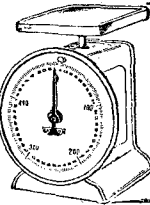
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were prest by the threatening mob, which was again collected around the place. It seemed that the people were prepared to give up everything, even their lives, just for a glass of spirits; whips, swords and even machine-guns could not stop them!

The sight of the explosion was wonderful. It was something quite fairy-like. First crimson, then yellow and blue flames sprang high up in the air in a solid column which spread at the top and came down like a fountain of thousands of little blue tongues of flame of the burning drops of spirit, while round the blazing depot flaming rivers were streaming on the surface of the spotless white snow burning their way like molten iron from a blast furnace and meeting again down on the ice of the Ural River. Soon the whole surface of the frozen stream was ablaze with these bluish-yellow flames and the frost covered trees on the farther bank were a-glow with an uncanny, almost miraculous light.

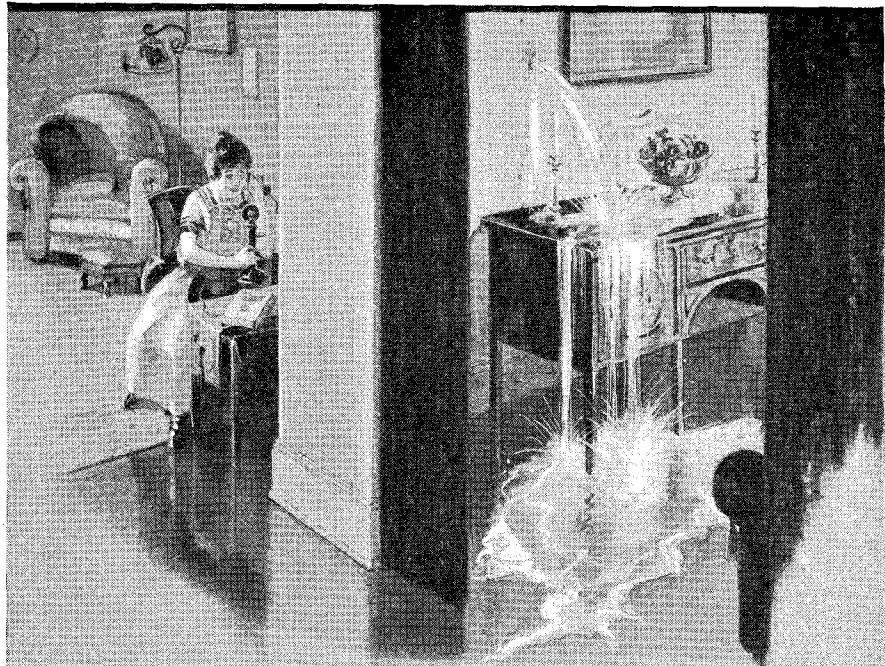
The crowd which was watching the magnificent sight, on seeing that such an enormous quantity of alcohol was being destroyed, prest harder and harder until it finally broke through the line of resisting Cossacks and again rushed toward the blazing depot.

As far as I could make out, there still remained eight vats full of the spirit. I then rode up to the Ataman who was still there on horseback, pointing out to him, that in the event of the cisterns beginning to explode, the casualties would be counted in thousands. He readily saw that a catastrophe was imminent unless drastic measures were at once taken to remove the crowd. So he ordered us to clear the place, whatever this might necessitate, be it swords, rifles or machine-guns; but that the place must be cleared at any cost of that crowd of demented humanity. As I was standing beside the Ataman, a *ichinovik* or Government official, aged about sixty, was passing close by, carrying in his hand a kettle. Seeing his purpose, the Ataman set his horse square across the man's path, saying to him:

"You go straight back from where you came!" In answer to this the man drew a revolver, but before he had time to pull the trigger he was shot dead by the Ataman himself. Turning my horse round to go and carry out the orders of the Ataman, I caught sight of a fellow who was preparing to fire at him from behind. I drew my sword and, before he could fire, severed his arm clean at the elbow, so the bullet struck the ground.

Then began a real battle. For two hours we were clearing the blazing depot of those raving, crazed human beings. It was absolute hell! The people were completely off their heads. They threw themselves flat on their stomachs and thus consumed the burning liquid. The explosions of the eight cisterns followed consecutively, one after the other, at a period of fifteen to twenty minutes. It was impossible to establish how many people perished under the ruins, how many were burnt alive in the spirit and how many were killed during the fighting; but afterward the report showed that well over three hundred had been burned, killed or wounded. Among the Cossacks were seven killed and sixteen wounded.

It was almost daylight when we were relieved by a fresh *sotnia* and were allowed to go and rest. The crowd made several further sallies, later in the day, but finally, scared by our *nagaikas* (whips), dispersed without further trouble.



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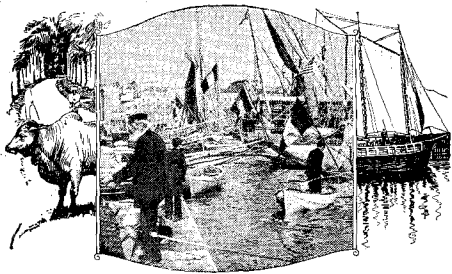
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## COWPUNCHERS BACK ON THE CHISHOLM TRAIL AGAIN

**O**LD-TIME brush-poppers who took wild Texas cattle up the Chisholm Trail seem to be very much alive and kicking, if we are to judge from a number of letters which have been sent in to THE DIGEST recently. They are full of stories which make the exploits of modern aviators, explorers, deep-sea divers, and lion-tamers seem mild in comparison. The article in our May 3d issue on "An Old-Time Cow-Waddie of the Texas Brush," is what appears to have brought out this flood of reminiscences. "It is true to life and recalls vividly scenes and experiences of my boyhood and early manhood," says one of the old-timers.

What the effete cowpunchers of to-day call wild cattle are what Mr. C. J. Matthews, a lawyer of San Antonio, Texas, would call merely "skittish." Mr. James H. Cook about whose experiences the previous article was written, certainly "knows his stuff," says this prominent attorney of the Southwest. He thereupon proceeds to back up his statement with some hair-raising tales of his own. Says he:

A really wild animal, when disturbed, ran like a deer; he put every ounce of energy into his speed and endurance. He did not give up; he was either subdued or completely exhausted. It took a fast horse to catch a wild animal, even in fairly open country. I have known wild cattle to "run their hearts out"; that is, to put so much exertion into their efforts that they died after being caught.

The writer mentions a Slaughter ranch in Southwest Texas; I was born and raised about fifteen miles from the old Slaughter ranch, which is about fifty miles southwest of San Antonio, which I think may be the ranch he writes of.

He speaks of moonlight drives, but says nothing of "daylight" drives. The distinction is that the moonlight drive is staged in the early part of the night to catch the cattle as they come out to "bed up" for the night, whereas the daylight drive is staged just before daylight, before the cattle get back to their refuge. Cattle rarely sleep in the dense thickets or timbers. They usually seek some open place where they bed up close together. A large number of cattle will bed in a small area. It was by watching out for bedding places that the location and direction of the drive was determined.

It was in one of those daylight drives that my brother lost his right hand. This was in 1892, when he was fourteen years of age. I was a year and a half younger; we had been taking a hand's place for more than a year at that time, and were considered and depended upon the same as any of the rest of the hands. We had started young; I do not remember the first horse either of us rode. But I do distinctly remember the horse he was riding on that fateful day. It was a rangy sorrel, blazed face, with stocking feet, that we called Dennis. Few of the hands cared to ride this horse, because he was so hard-mouthed. In fact, I think it was but a short time before this that one of the hands had exchanged him with my brother for one of his "mounts." We each had from three to five horses. We exchanged and traded frequently, except our favorites. Different

hands had tried different bits on Dennis; he had had the old Spanish bit, chain curbs, bits of different makes, and supposedly "jaw-breakers." But they were all the same to Dennis.

The procedure in a daylight drive and a moonlight drive is the same. The idea is to work quietly in between the cattle and their place of refuge. As I call to mind some of those experiences I can remember the thrill that just preceded the break. I have felt all a-tremble; my feet would be trembling from the excitement so that I would almost fear that the consequent jangling of the spurs would frighten the cattle before we got into position. The real wild cattle refused to be circled or milled as described by the writer of that article. They usually made a diagonal dash for the "tall timber" in an attempt to outrun the circling riders. If they failed in that, while running almost parallel to the rider they suddenly checked and darted in behind him. Both rider and horse always were on the watch for such procedure, and almost immediately "fell in" behind the animal that tried it. If possible the punchers liked to be paired to the animal; the business of catching him did not amount to so much; the busy time came when the animal realized that he was roped. Then was when the test of the puncher and his horse came. A bad animal can give two good men a busy and anxious fifteen minutes. Success or disaster comes quickly when working with bad cattle.

On the occasion of my brother's accident, the punchers had succeeded in getting in position for an advance, when they broke. There were not many cattle in the bunch, and most of them were merely skittish. But there was one animal that was as wild as a deer. She was a cow four years old, that had never felt the branding-iron, had never had a rope tighten around her horns or neck, and had never been in a herd, except a loose herd, where no punchers were there to see her. We knew her mother; we knew that she had a brown calf; it had been seen streaking through the brush when small. Later some one told of seeing an unbranded yearling; later some one saw a two-year-old cow. She had not been seen for more than eighteen months. We had worked the pasture many times; we had made moonlight drives and daylight drives, but no one had ever had a good look at this cow. We knew that she might be living, and speculated if so, when she would be caught and who the lucky puncher would be who "laid the twine" on her.

When the animals broke my brother soon got the lead, as Dennis was very fast. He beat her, but she dodged behind him. His horse whirled and with little loss of time was after her. They went at terrific speed down a steep rocky incline. Going down hill in great long leaps, neither cow nor horse had much control of direction. Just about the middle of the incline my brother roped the cow. His horse forked or straddled a mesquite tree about two feet in diameter; so that his horse went on one side and the cow on the other. In that situation, which is quite common, the only safe thing to do, is to put on full speed ahead, so that the horse will have the long end of the rope. If the ends are equal there is usually a head-on collision beyond the tree. If the cow has more rope, the horse is jerked down or against the tree. My brother therefore dug spurs into his horse in an effort to get extra speed.

Such things happen so quickly that it is

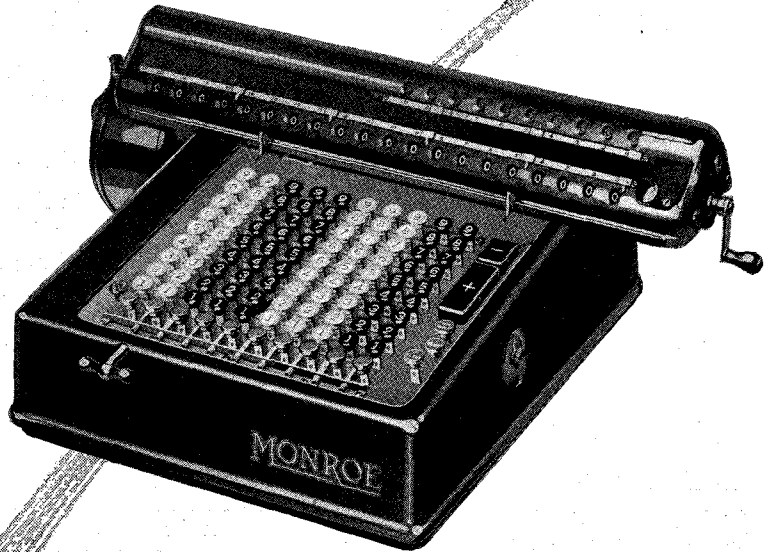
impossible to tell just how they do happen. The rope was wet and stiff from the early morning dew. It was probably kinky. At any rate a half-hitch or noose fastened around his wrist, between the horn of the saddle and cow. After the jerk, his hand was severed from the arm at the wrist, except for two tendons that held the dangling hand. He escaped bleeding to death because the rope had twisted and seared the blood-vessels just like a hot iron would. It was not even necessary to bind a string or cord around his arm, tho one man stayed right by his side with a saddle string which he had cut from his saddle to cord the arm if it started to bleed. Any old-timer can tell what a rope-burn means. It is the only occasion that I know of where one was a real blessing, for I do not believe tying the arm would have stopt the flow of blood, if it had started. One of the hands started for the ranch, three miles away; another for the doctor, fifteen miles away. At three o'clock that afternoon the hand was amputated. Within a week he was trying to learn to write with his left hand; as soon as he was able to be about, he began to practise roping with his left hand. He writes a good hand, and is still in the cow business. He frequently takes prizes in roping contests where he competes upon equal terms with men who have both hands.

Some weeks after the accident, while his arm was still in a sling, he put his brand, with his left hand, upon the brown cow. She was put in a small pasture where she could not avoid seeing men and horses, and became fairly tame. She was a prolific breeder. I have been away from the ranch, except for occasional visits, for eighteen years; but the last time I inquired, there were still some of her stock on the ranch. I know that for several years, I had a much-detested job of getting up before daylight to milk some of her grandchildren, who by breeding developed into good cattle.

No matter how ferocious these wild cattle are, they can always be tamed when the proper man comes along. This appears from the vivid yarn which another old-timer sends us from the State of Washington. In any collection of animal stories this should unquestionably be entitled "The Strange Tale of Gentleman Dick, the Steer with the Polished Horns." It is this very Dick, strangely enough, whose exact picture appeared in our issue of May 3, according to Mr. William J. Long of Chelan, Washington. "In the spring of 1854," says Mr. Long, "when I was eleven years old, my mother hired me out as assistant herder for the Texas Cattle Company." This, it appears, happened in Macon County, Illinois, near the head of Friends Creek, on what was then the extreme edge of civilization. This cattle company must have been one of the first to bring Texas longhorns up into the prairie States to fatten for the Eastern market. In his third year as "assistant herder," Mr. Long informs us, things began to get really interesting. This didn't happen at the very beginning, however, for the trail herd of 350 head were so nearly fagged out when they arrived from Texas that they "could hardly get up after lying down." Pretty soon, however, they began to get

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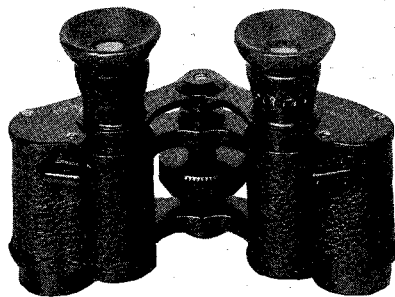
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## PERSONAL GLIMPSES

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fat and take notice. Here enters Dick. Says Mr. Long:

One steer which I named Dick was so very tame that he would come over underneath our shade tree while the rest lay and chewed their cuds, from about ten o'clock till two every day. I brought out some glass, and he let me scrape his horns and curry him. When driving the cattle into the corral I would take my long whip and swing it around his horns and start off on a trot. He would trot after me like a horse.

With a muffled beating of tom-toms in the distance, the curtain rises on the next act of this story, which might be entitled "The Stampede," Mr. Long continues:

When we got within a half-day's ride from Terre Haute, Indiana, one of the drovers' horses took sick and died. Doc Johns, the trail boss, said he would give me fifty cents if I would walk the rest of the way to Terre Haute and lead Dick. I told him all right, and went ahead. Near the top of a long hill to go down, some dogs ran out and began to bark. The cattle broke down the hill at a dead run and they were right on me before I saw them coming. So I straddled old Dick and used my whip to keep the cattle back and we went down that hill like hell burning tan-bark. I turned off to the right to the river and the cattle all crowded in around us. After Dick got his drink, I rode out and got off by a tree. Soon I heard Doc Johns holler to one of his drovers: "I see old Dick down by that big elm tree, crowd in and see if he isn't there." Then I got up on my feet and asked "Who are you looking for?" "Good G——," he said, "we have been looking for your carcass tramped to pieces. How in h—— did you keep ahead?" I said, "I rode old Dick. Gee, just look at my new pants."

Well, I rode Old Dick from Terre Haute to Cincinnati. The company settled up with the people they sold to that evening. The next morning Doc Johns says to me: "Well, Billy, I guess we'll not start home to-day. We'll take in the town." So I wrapt my whip around my shoulder and we started out. We had got down to the market house and was taking in the sights when hellabalou broke loose on the streets. I looked up the street and here come 350 head of longhorn Texas steers on the dead run. First came a dray loaded with furniture, scattering chairs, bedsteads, tables and other household goods from here to yonder. Behind came another team loaded with brick, and sacks of cement on top. It turned so quick it broke the coupling poling and went down the street with the fore-wheels of the wagon. Here came a fine buggy with two ladies.

I jumped out and grabbed one horse by the bit. Mr. Johns got hold of the other. Then I began to swing my whip and holler at the cattle, which seemed to put a quietus on the stampede. They seemed to know that they had found a friend, and stopt and came up close to see if it was me. Then up came the man who had bought them, and said to Mr. Johns, "How in h—— will I ever get them on the boat." Johns said, "If any one can do it, Billy can." "Well," said he, "I'll give \$10 to any one who will put them over that gangplank." Johns says to me "Billy, do you think you

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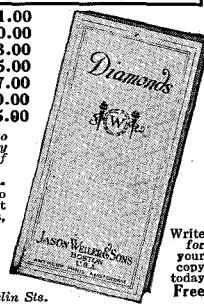
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can do it?" "If I can find old Dick, I'll try," said I. So I went and got me a small rope and found Dick. Then we went around on the lower deck as easy as could be, ascended an incline, and here came every steer aboard. The man thanked me very nice, but Mr. Johns called him down and made him shell out the ten dollars.

The next morning I was on the road by daylight, stopt a half hour for horse feed and my dinner, and my horse made without urging 125 miles between daylight and dark. This ends my experience with Texas cattle.

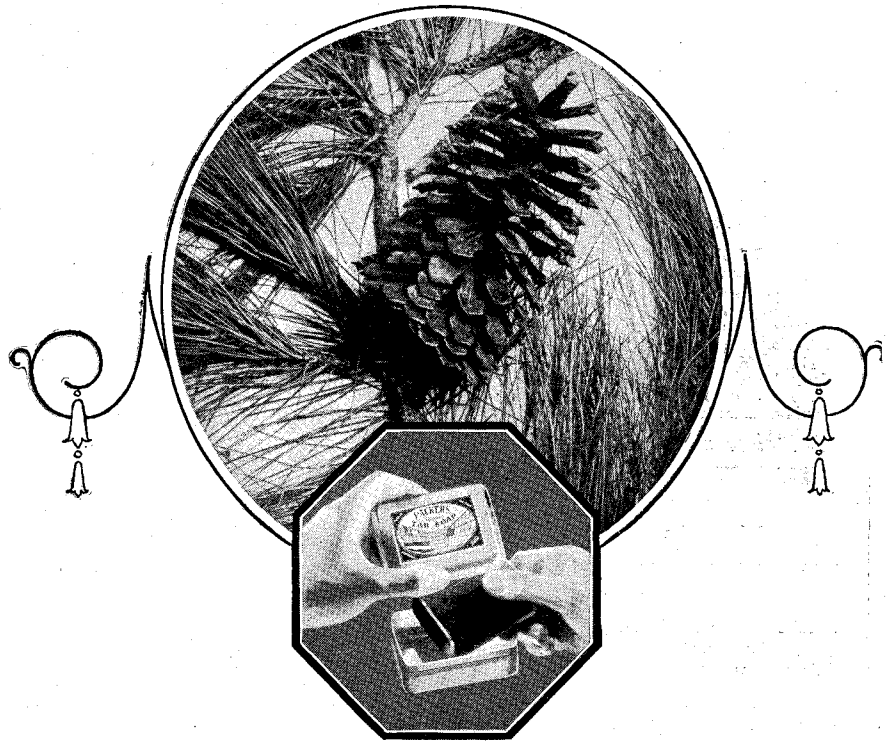
Now meet Reese Barton from way out on the "Staked Plains," not far from the Oklahoma line. He stands six feet, straight as a rod, wears old-time man-sized boots, a sombrero, and a smile that never comes off. He will greet you with a great big booming voice and give you a whack on the back that you won't forget for some time. This wild and woolly wolf from Bitter Creek is just ninety-four years old. At a time when most ninety-four-year-old men have difficulty in negotiating the distance between a bed and a wheel-chair, this 180-pound specimen hops out of bed at four every morning, straddles a festive cow-pony and goes rollicking off to the range. He spends seven hours a day riding after cattle, and goes to bed at ten. Any one can imagine what a panorama of the whole epic Winning of the West this man's keen active mind must retain.

No one remembers when Reese Barton went to the Staked Plains of Texas. He has a family Bible that shows he was born in South Carolina in March, 1830. And he was out on the Texas ranges almost before Texas quit being an independent republic. For this vignette of what must be one of the famous local characters of the Southwest cattle country, we are indebted to Mr. W. A. Stephenson of Esteline, Texas. He, too, was enticed into reminiscence by our "Cow-waddie of the Texas Brush" story, and forthwith sends THE DIGEST a picture of Mr. Reese Barton, of Childress, Texas, from *Capper's Weekly*, and a clipping from the *Denver Great Divide*. The picture shows the husky old-timer we have described, and the *Great Divide* reporter tells the following story:

"I'm sixty years old," a prominent Childress citizen will tell you, "and when I came here as a kid Reese was one of the best-known cowboys in the whole countryside, and every one called him 'Old Man Barton.'"

"He only looks about sixty now," you will tell the Childress man. "How old did he look then, for the love of heaven?" "Just about the same," will come the answer. "In the last generation he doesn't seem to have changed a bit."

Barton had a thousand experiences in Texas in the old days, but, like many plainmen, he is loath to tell about them. He knew "Wild Bill" Hickok and "Bat" Masterson in the hectic Dodge City days. John Little and R. D. Fant and "Shanghai" Pierce and "Bob" Chisholm, famous trail drivers, were his "pals." He has gone through practically every scene and



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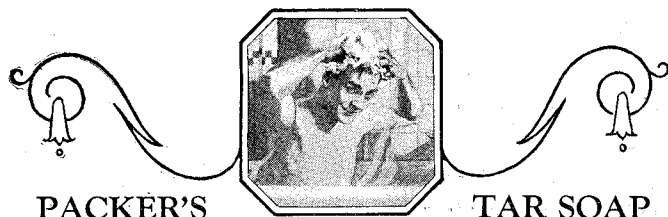
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## PERSONAL GLIMPSES

Continued

incident of which the late Emerson Hough tells in his novel of the plains, “North of ’36.”

Barton has a record for driving large herds of cattle to Kansas that he is willing to put up against that of any old-time cowman.

The rheumatism that haunts old-timers has been mentioned before, so it isn't just his outdoor life which has caused Reese Barton to keep fit and husky at ninety-four. As against the health-giving outdoor life there must be balanced up pains and aches that come from the crippled limbs and scarred bodies which are the inevitable fate of the cowpuncher. “I am still a comparatively young man,” writes another ex-cowboy, “but a rheumatic twinge in that shoulder that was dislocated, an ache where that horse left the imprint of his foot in the small of my back, these and others remind me that tho it was years since I felt the happy thrills of the chase, I shall be destined to recall them more vividly as I get older.”

It is true, as Reese Barton pointed out to his interviewer, that he has lived practically in the open ever since he could remember, and never slept in a house until very recently. But it is to the care he takes never to overeat that he ascribes his health. “I can't overestimate the importance of that ‘don't overeat’ warning,” says he. “If a man feeds himself like a glutton all the time, it is bound to get him sooner or later.” And so he goes his smiling way eating abstemiously, riding like Sam Hill, and laughing at Father Time. He has never been to school but he learned to read quite well by studying the brand letters on the cattle he roped, and now he reads as much “as any man in the city.” Here is the reporter's last question, and his reply:

“Do you ever long for the days of fifty or sixty years ago?”

“Yes, I do. People lived differently then and were lots more hospitable and generous. Out here in West Texas it didn't make any difference whether a fellow had money or not. Others had it and would supply his needs if they saw he was up against it. Then, when he got money and they were hard up, he would return the favor. To-day it's everybody for himself. People are lots more selfish and stingy than they used to be.”

But it's still a pretty good old world, after all, at least down in Southwest Texas. So any morning at sun-up on the Staked Plains you may expect to see wiry old Reese Barton trailing after some stray cattle-brutes on a cat-jumping cayuse and singing lustily:

“Whoopity yi yo, git along little dogies,  
It's your misfortune and none of my own.  
Whoopity yi yo, git along little dogies.  
For you know that Wyoming will be  
your new home.”

## WHAT A MILLIONAIRESS SPENDS ON HER CLOTHES

A TRUTHFUL and intimate study of the personal expenditures of a millionaire may be somewhat of a novelty among the recent popular articles on different size budgets. Every one has doubtless seen complete explanations of how to live on \$1,000 a year, \$2,000 a year, and various other amounts up as far as \$5,000. But no one up to the present time, it seems, has taken the trouble to tell us how to struggle along on \$250,000 a year. It is to *Harper's Bazar* that we are indebted for this latest contribution to the difficult art of budget-making. The editor has apparently gone into the matter very carefully with a woman of prominence who spends just about this amount on her personal wardrobe, on running a country house, on a yacht, and the education of her three children. Here is a woman, we read, of varied interests and duties, who has always kept books of her expenditures. They seem so interesting that permission was asked to make a digest of them to show that a woman may spend an income of a quarter of a million a year, “with strict, economy, great generosity, and charming philosophy.” *The Bazar* accordingly runs a series of short articles on her personal expenses. The first one covers in detail the buying and maintaining of an extensive personal wardrobe.

Right at the start some of us may be astounded to learn that far from being extravagant she has of late years cut her clothing allowance down to only the strict necessities. Says she:

Since I was fourteen years old I have had an allowance and have bought my own clothes. When I was a young girl of eighteen or nineteen I really did have nice clothes, because I was interested in them. I had a lot of money and I had nothing else to spend it on. I was not responsible to any one.

Since my marriage I have had so many other interests that I do not wish to give up a tremendous amount of time to the buying and fitting of clothes. I have average clothes, not extravagant ones, and I do not begin to buy as many things as many of my friends buy. I think the average woman is more interested in clothes than anything else. I know many women who have two mornings a week reserved all the year round for fittings. They buy practically every good model that comes out, and then they wear only the best things out of these. I once did it myself, but I feel now that to keep respectable looking you do not have to give a large part of your life to acquiring clothes, tho you must certainly give most of it to wearing them.

Frankly speaking, I am not naturally extravagant. If I spent \$20,000 or \$30,000 a year for clothes, I would have less to spend for other things. Last year I spent a little over \$8,000 on my wardrobe, and this gave me everything I needed for the life I live, with the least amount of physical effort. I might have spent less, or three times as much, but after all it is the particular use you get out of the clothes you buy that counts.

If you live in the country all the year round you need only two kinds of clothes—

country clothes and evening clothes. Two or three costumes for town will serve, each season. If you come in town on an early train, or in a motor, you must dress for the whole day. You will do a little shopping, go to a luncheon, possibly after that to a matinée, and you must wear something that will serve for all. If you live in town you probably wear a tailored gown or suit in the morning, and go home to dress again before luncheon. So the country makes for economy of clothes.

It is very hard to get an idea of a woman's complete wardrobe from one year's purchases, because they vary so. There are things you buy one year that you do not buy another. I suppose a comparison and average of three years' books would be necessary to arrive at a real idea of what constitutes an average wardrobe. This month (March) I have ordered about \$3,000 worth of clothes, for instance, which seems a large amount against an annual expenditure of \$8,000, but September and March are the big months. Of course, I do not buy very extensively, and I do buy very carefully.

I could dress even less expensively, if I had time to shop around more, but I try to save myself all the energy I can in buying.

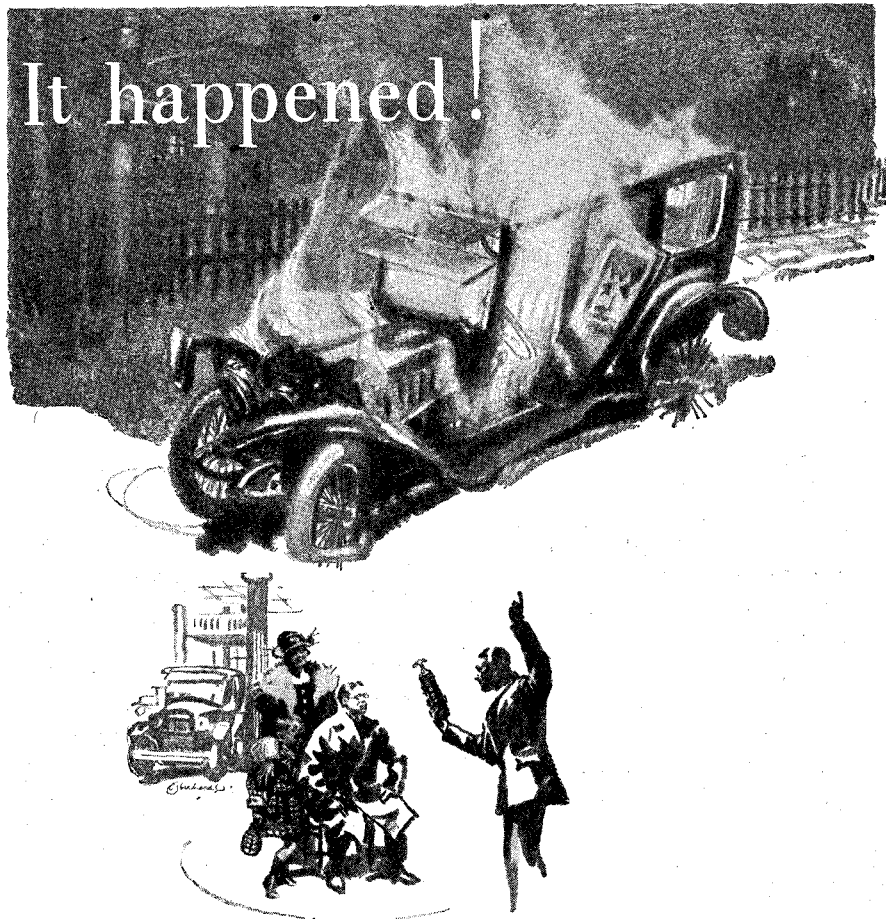
The most expensive things are, of course, jewels and furs. I haven't bought any jewelry in years, and I buy furs only rarely. I have a lot of sables that were my mother's, and I still wear them. In 1922 I bought a mink coat for \$5,000, and I suppose I should add a third of that to my annual budget. Of course, many things carry over for years. For instance, I have one riding-habit made in London in 1911, and when I tried it on the other day it was a perfect fit. Riding-habits—in fact, all riding things—carry over for years if they are well cared for.

Lingerie also is bought only occasionally. Last year I bought only two day combinations, but I ordered others that were delivered early this year. I generally add about six a year to my old stock, but my best evening underclothes I buy at my dressmaker's, and others I have made at the local Woman's Exchange. I never have any sewing done for myself in the house, except occasionally the shortening or lengthening of frocks, or small things like that, which my maid does.

Practically all my lingerie has to be replaced every three years, altho I have house gowns and peignoirs that are much older than that. I very seldom wear house gowns. I suppose I put on a very elaborate one twice a year.

As for shoes, I am very fortunate in being able to wear the size the models are made in, so while I have a few pairs a year made to order, I find any number of charming evening slippers and shoes that fit me precisely. Many of my shoes and slippers and boots go on for several seasons. There are always evening slippers that I keep because they are still in perfect condition and may go with something occasionally. Stockings I find are not as expensive as they used to be. They cost more per pair, but I find that now one requires only two kinds of silk stockings, and plenty of woolen and lisle ones for sport. I pick out a shade I like for day and a shade I like for the evening, whereas several years ago when there were silver slippers there had to be silver stockings. I was always having stockings dyed to match various gowns. The present mode greatly simplifies this item of expenditure.

My books show that I bought only one corset last year, which is unusual. This



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## PERSONAL GLIMPSES

Continued

means that I probably bought a good many the year before. I buy very, very few handkerchiefs, because I get so many at Christmas, and because I have quantities that I've had for years. I have a drawer full of every kind of French veil. I haven't worn one in six years, but they are still there. I never wear them.

Most women spend a lot of money on manicures, massage, hair treatments, and so forth, but my maid does all this for me, and so it amounts to a very small part of my budget. My cleaning bills are also very small, because my maid washes my evening underclothes and does a lot of the cleaning.

I certainly do not love clothes as much as I once did. I grudge the time spent in studying models and in fittings, but, if we must wear clothes, I suppose we must wear them as charmingly as possible, and weary ourselves as little as possible in acquiring them.

An average month of clothing:

December:

|                                               |         |
|-----------------------------------------------|---------|
| Mink coat storage.....                        | \$60.00 |
| 1 combination.....                            | 36.00   |
| Pink train wrapper.....                       | 23.50   |
| 1 pair gold evening slippers.....             | 36.00   |
| 1 pair tan stockings.....                     | 7.50    |
| 1 pair tan stockings.....                     | 2.75    |
| 4 pair gloves.....                            | 22.00   |
| Red leather belt.....                         | 6.00    |
| Beaded bag.....                               | 22.00   |
| 2 pearl necklaces and bracelet re-strung..... | 15.00   |
| Gold cigaret case repaired.....               | 6.00    |
| Gold meshbag repaired.....                    | 4.00    |
| Pearl ornament for white dress...             | 1.75    |
| Hair ornament.....                            | 1.69    |
| Cleaning.....                                 | 1.50    |
| Miscellaneous.....                            | 304.50  |

December total..... \$550.19

One of the heavy months:

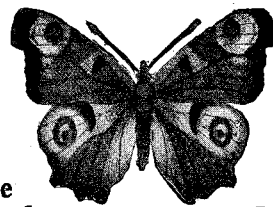
October:

|                                      |         |
|--------------------------------------|---------|
| Mink coat repaired.....              | \$10.00 |
| Black satin evening gown.....        | 295.00  |
| Beige cloth embroidered gown.....    | 295.00  |
| Red silk gown.....                   | 250.00  |
| Black and gold evening gown.....     | 176.00  |
| Blue beaded gown.....                | 175.00  |
| White and gold evening gown.....     | 145.00  |
| Tan knitted three-piece suit.....    | 152.00  |
| White knitted two-piece costume..... | 141.50  |
| Red and blue jersey suit.....        | 125.00  |
| Plaid sports dress.....              | 125.00  |
| Green knitted dress.....             | 38.00   |
| Red sweater.....                     | 35.00   |
| Brown felt hat.....                  | 40.00   |
| Black felt hat.....                  | 35.00   |
| Blue felt hat.....                   | 35.00   |
| Mahogany felt hat.....               | 8.50    |
| Pink satin wrapper.....              | 52.50   |
| 1 combination.....                   | 37.00   |
| 1 crêpe de Chine slip.....           | 25.00   |
| Ribbon for underclothes.....         | 40.70   |
| Making 1 chemise.....                | 3.15    |
| Black satin slippers.....            | 16.50   |
| Black velvet slippers.....           | 16.00   |
| 6 pair tan suède gloves.....         | 33.00   |
| Brown suède hand-bag.....            | 55.00   |
| Needlework evening bag.....          | 38.00   |
| Brocaded cigaret case.....           | 15.00   |
| Brown leather bag.....               | 7.75    |
| 2 side combs.....                    | 2.40    |
| Cleaning.....                        | 1.96    |
| Miscellaneous.....                   | 9.64    |

October total..... \$2,434.60

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|---------------------------------------|--------|------|------|
| Furs.....                             | 1 coat |      |      |
| Evening coats.....                    | 1      |      |      |
| Street coats.....                     | 3      | 3    |      |
| Evening gowns.....                    | 6      | 6    | 8    |
| Three-piece suits.....                | 5      | 7    | 5    |
| Day dresses.....                      | 16     | 12   | 17   |
| Hats.....                             | 23     | 22   | 20   |
| Jersey skirt.....                     | 3      | 1    | 1    |
| Sweater.....                          | 1      | 6    | 1    |
| Silk blouses.....                     | 4      |      | 2    |
| Negligees.....                        | 8      | 3    | 5    |
| Night gowns.....                      | 1      | 11   | 7    |
| Petticoats.....                       | 2      |      | 4    |
| Chemises.....                         | 13     |      | 12   |
| Corsets.....                          | 4      | 3    | 1    |
| Combinations.....                     | 6      | 6    | 2    |
| Two-piece sets evening underwear..... | 5      | 4    | 4    |
| Slips.....                            |        | 3    | 1    |
| Bathing suits.....                    |        | 1    | 2    |
| Evening stockings, pairs..            | 13     | 7    | 17   |
| Day stockings, pairs.....             | 37     | 55   | 26   |
| Evening slippers, pairs...            | 11     | 7    | 7    |
| Day slippers, pairs.....              | 8      | 11   | 6    |
| Gloves, pairs.....                    | 3      | 7    | 12   |
| Handkerchiefs.....                    | 6      | 1    | 6    |
| Evening hand-bags.....                |        | 2    | 2    |
| Day hand-bags.....                    | 6      | 3    | 6    |

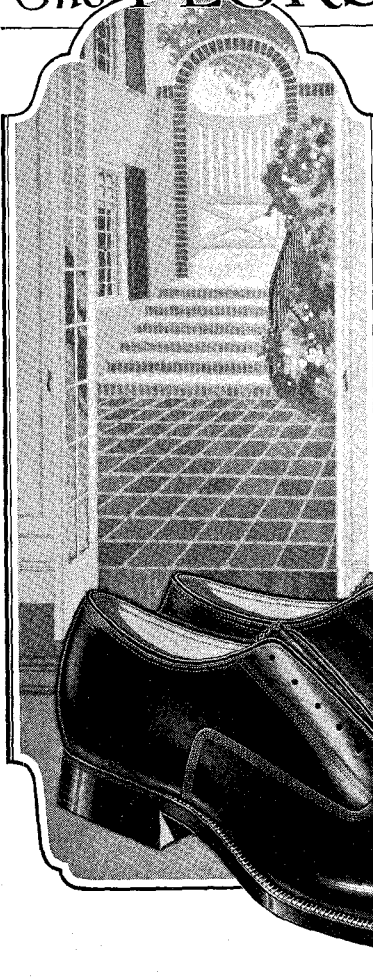
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We are to picture that tragic figure, the boy Emperor Karl, like another L'Aiglon coming down the great stairway of the castle of Schönbrunn. One last act of homage awaited him. On either side of the stairway, the cadets of the imperial academies were drawn up in ranks. As Karl paused, looking across the city Rudolph of Hapsburg made his capital in 1276, these children swore for the last time to be true to him and his house. Then a detachment of republican militia armed with machine-guns marched up to take over the castle. The autos blazoned with the imperial arms, whirled Karl away for the last time, and with him removed the oldest dynasty in Europe from history. Here follows the tale the great opera singer tells:

After the imperial autos had rolled off, a single officer of the Emperor's entourage had remained in the palace to make a final round of the deserted rooms. As he passed through the empty "Maria Theresa Room," his eye happened to stray to a corner and there, huddled up in a chair, was a cavalryman of the so-called "Archer Guard," in his red, gold-embroidered coat, white trousers and great black boots, fast asleep. His heavy silver helmet, with its white horsehair brush, had rolled from his hand to the polished floor. In vain he had waited for hours to be relieved; he had been entirely forgotten. That sleeping horseman of a guard already disbanded was the last survivor of the imperial breakdown left in Schönbrunn. He had fallen asleep in one epoch of Austrian history and would wake in another.

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# INVESTMENTS -AND- FINANCE

## BOOTLEGGERS WHO PAY BIG INCOME TAXES

UNCLE SAM HAS A LIST of big bootleggers, rum-runners and all such gentry, it appears, in his Income Tax Division, and they pay him a legal percentage of the profits of their illegal calling. This list is not supplied to the Prohibition Enforcement Bureau, which is another subdivision of the Treasury Department, since the Government seems to work on the principle of not letting its left hand know what its right hand does, and thereby hang numerous tales of protest. If all income-tax receipts were made open to public inspection, as has been proposed in Congress, it would enable the enforcement officials to trace bootlegging individuals and corporations. In the meantime, reports William E. Brigham, veteran Washington correspondent of the *Boston Transcript*, "an undoubtedly peculiar situation exists with reference to the Income Tax Bureau and the bootlegger." As the correspondent sets forth the situation in *The Transcript*:

Uncle Sam never neglects an opportunity to go after his dollars wherever he knows them to be, and in pursuance of this laudable enterprise agents of the Income Tax Division have scoured the country to run down the individuals and corporations illegally peddling liquor. These agents are carefully selected and very efficient, and as their errand is a relatively harmless one—that is, compared with putting men into jail—they have on their lists the names of thousands of persons from whom they insist on the payment of an income tax. This list is secret, and no one but the agents are permitted to know who the victims are.

Acting under instructions, however, the agents require that the bootlegger shall set down in cold figures his total income from his illicit operations. Neither is he allowed any deductions. This is one of the tricks of the Government, which is made possible by the fact that the business is illegal. No matter how great his losses are, and as the calling is a precarious one they are very large, the bootlegger is compelled to pay the established rates on his gross receipts. A special form is used whereby he is not called upon to disclose the source of his income, but is permitted to ascribe it to "miscellaneous receipts."

Except that it is operated under new conditions, the scheme is an old one. The State of Maine, for example, for two or three generations before the Eighteenth Amendment was adopted, had a Constitutional amendment forbidding the sale of liquor, and it always was the custom of the Bureau of Internal Revenue to collect from the Maine liquor dealers, many of whom ran open saloons. From time to time sharp controversies arose over this practise, the Maine authorities demanding that they should be put in possession of the government lists to aid them in suppressing the illegal traffic, but the Government never would turn them over.

It was held a wicked anomaly that the United States Government should in a sense condone the violation of State law and extract a profit from a business which the State law prohibited, but the reply always was that the Federal Government had nothing to do with enforcing the laws of the States; that any liquor dealer transacting business without a Federal license could be prosecuted, but the only concern of the Government was to collect what was due it under the laws of Congress. In Maine and other Prohibition States, therefore, the Federal Government was in possession of a practically complete list of illegal liquor dealers.

The same is true to-day. The Income Tax Division, according to authority which the writer is constrained to accept, knows full well what men and corporations are doing an illegal business in every State in the Union; and according to the same authority, the Prohibition unit possesses only about 3 per cent. of this knowledge, and that it has been compelled to gather for itself. It certainly is a matter of interesting speculation why one branch of the Government should be 100 per cent. and another only about 3 per cent. efficient in going after the same class of offenders against the laws of the United States. What effect upon this odd situation publicity of all income-tax returns would have is a warm conundrum.

If the internal revenue list should be passed over to the Prohibition unit, the Prohibition enforcement agents might be able to

boost their percentage of arrests and convictions. On the other hand, if the offenders knew they were to be prosecuted after they had been called upon to pay income taxes, they would be exceedingly loth to give up their information. Either they would be forced out of business or they would swear that they had quit selling liquor, and then it would be up to the Prohibition unit to learn whether they had or not.

## WHERE THE FARMER'S ILL-WIND BLOWS GOOD

WHILE THE FARMER has suffered from low food prices, other people have benefited, it is noted in the Alexander Hamilton Institute's *Business Conditions Weekly*. That is, "low food prices not only make it possible for people to obtain a sufficient supply to keep themselves in good physical condition and maintain large earnings, but allow a larger proportion of the people's incomes to be spent on other necessities, such as clothing and homes, and on luxuries, such as automobiles and radios." Figures are at hand to show that food prices have not been ascending proportionately as much as other items in the cost of living. We are reminded that "whereas retail food prices are 50.3 per cent. higher than before the war as estimated by the United States Labor Bureau, clothing is 76.3 per cent. higher, housing 66.5 per cent. higher, fuel and light 84.0 per cent. higher, house furnishings 122.1 per cent. higher and miscellaneous items 101.7 per cent. higher. The average for all items is 73.2 per cent. higher than in 1913." And then, some prices have gone up more than others. We are told that 75 per cent. of the food money is spent on eight eatables: "a family spends 19 per cent. for meat, 12 per cent. for milk, 11 per cent. for bread, 10 per cent. for butter, 10 per cent. for eggs, 5 per cent. for potatoes, 4 per cent. for sugar and 4 per cent. for coffee." This table is presented to show the price changes in these groups (average retail price for the United States):

|                         | Present<br>Cents | Pre-war<br>Cents | Per Cent.<br>Change |
|-------------------------|------------------|------------------|---------------------|
| Sirloin steak, lb. .... | 38.6             | 25.1             | +53.7               |
| Milk, qt. ....          | 14.3             | 9.1              | +57.1               |
| Bread, lb. ....         | 8.7              | 5.6              | +55.3               |
| Butter, lb. ....        | 60.3             | 39.7             | +51.8               |
| Eggs, doz. ....         | 64.9             | 47.6             | +36.3               |
| Potatoes, lb. ....      | 2.6              | 1.8              | +44.4               |
| Sugar, lb. ....         | 10.4             | 5.4              | +92.6               |
| Coffee, lb. ....        | 37.8             | 29.7             | +27.2               |

The inference is drawn by the writer quoted that a smaller proportion of the family budget goes for food now than before the war. And, incidentally, this proportion varies in different localities. As we read:

The Bureau of Labor estimates that a family spends on the average 38.2 per cent. of its total expenditures for food, 16.6 per cent. for clothing, 13.5 per cent. for housing, 5.3 per cent. for fuel and light, 5.1 per cent. for house furnishings, and 21.3 per cent. for miscellaneous items. These percentages vary in different cities. By comparing Boston, where food prices are high, with Seattle, where food prices are low, the effect of the cost of food on the amount of money spent for other items is seen:

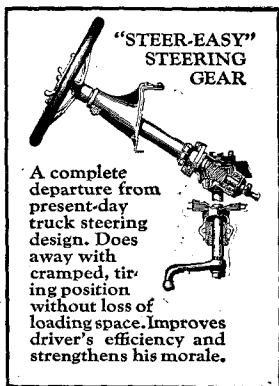
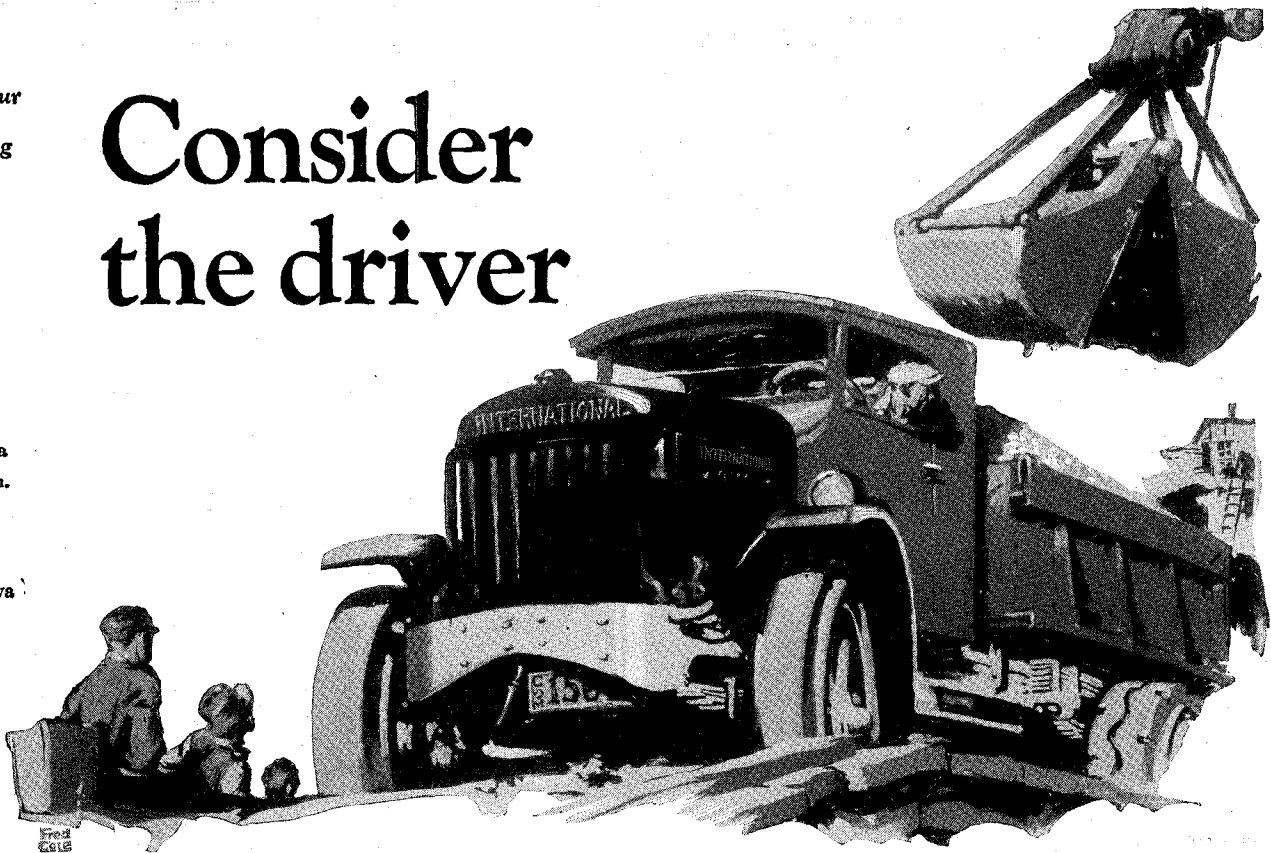
|                      | Cost of Living<br>Per Cent. Expended on Various Items |         |
|----------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|---------|
|                      | Boston                                                | Seattle |
| Food. ....           | 44.5                                                  | 33.5    |
| Clothing. ....       | 15.5                                                  | 15.8    |
| Housing. ....        | 12.8                                                  | 15.5    |
| Fuel and light. .... | 5.6                                                   | 5.4     |
| Furnishings. ....    | 3.3                                                   | 5.1     |
| Miscellaneous. ....  | 18.3                                                  | 24.7    |
| Total. ....          | 100.0                                                 | 100.0   |

The above table suggests that the per capita market for luxuries is larger in Seattle than in Boston, because the consumer in the

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Cleveland, Ohio  
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Minot, N. D.  
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New Orleans, La.  
New York, N. Y.  
Ogdenburg, N. Y.  
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Omaha, Neb.  
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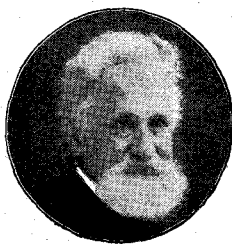
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## INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

Continued

latter city has to pay out a larger percentage of his income for food. In the following table the difference in the prices of the chief articles of food between the East and the West is shown:

### Retail Food Prices in the East and West

|                        | Boston<br>Cents | Seattle<br>Cents |
|------------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| Sirloin steak, lb..... | 61.5            | 30.1             |
| Milk, qt.....          | 15.4            | 12.0             |
| Bread, lb.....         | 8.4             | 9.9              |
| Butter, lb.....        | 59.1            | 56.9             |
| Eggs, doz.....         | 86.9            | 54.2             |
| Potatoes, lb.....      | 2.6             | 2.2              |
| Sugar, lb.....         | 10.5            | 10.8             |
| Coffee, lb.....        | 43.2            | 39.6             |

## WHAT THE COUNTRY BANKER DOES FOR THE FARMER

WHILE the bulk of the money that the farmer borrows necessarily comes from the large reservoirs of wealth controlled by the city banks, the country banks are in more intimate touch with the farmer and are in a position to do things for him that no city bank can do. In a small publication called *The Rural Market* (New York), an editor of *The Bankers' Magazine* (New York) declares that these country banks "are doing more than their share in promoting better methods of production in their respective communities." He notes "a few of the activities of some of the progressive country banks which believe that by helping their communities they will also be helping themselves":

Financing the importation and distribution of pure-bred cattle.

Promoting and encouraging local fairs and exhibitions.

Developing the interest of boys and girls in better farming by organizing pig, sheep, calf, poultry and garden clubs.

Encouraging the keeping of some live stock on every farm and promoting greater crop diversification.

Promoting local dairying by keeping dairy records, financing local creameries, establishing cow-testing associations, teaching better feeding methods.

Urging and financing the construction of silos.

Arranging for regular banker-farmer conferences to discuss mutual problems.

One bank by financing the importation and seeding of alfalfa, increased the number of alfalfa acres in its community from 10,000 to 13,000, resulting in an increased production of nearly 12,000 tons, which at prevailing prices amounted to \$180,000 in new wealth. The increase in land values was estimated at \$30 per acre and amounted to \$120,000. The increased quantity of feed made it possible to winter some 60,000 additional sheep in the valley.

And the banks, we are told, are not losing, as a result of this sort of activity; "one bank in Pennsylvania as a result of two years' community agricultural development increased its deposits 48 per cent."

## CURRENT EVENTS

### FOREIGN

May 14.—Dr. Sun Yat-Sen, President of the South China Republic and known as the George Washington of Cathay for the beneficial changes he wrought in his country, is reported dead at Hongkong. He was a convert to Christianity.

May 15.—The German Government apologizes to the Russian Soviet Government for the invasion by Berlin police of the Russian Soviet Trade Mission's headquarters in Berlin while seeking to arrest a German citizen.

May 16.—The Federal Council of the German States—the so-called Reichsrat, which shares with the Reichstag the legislative functions of the German Government—approves by an overwhelming majority the Dawes reparations report.

The House of Commons rejects by a vote of 264 to 168 the proposal to nationalize mines and mineral deposits.

The Canadian House of Commons passes by a vote of 165 to 53 the Government's low tariff tax budget, providing for a reduction of from \$25,000,000 to \$30,000,000 in annual revenue. The budget total is \$400,571,000.

May 17.—The three United States Army lieutenants who are attempting to fly around the world reach Paramashiru Island, in the Japanese islands, after a hazardous flight from Attu Island in the Aleutians.

Premier Mussolini and Foreign Minister Benes of Czecho-Slovakia agree to a treaty of friendship between the two countries which binds them also to preserve the present equilibrium in Central Europe.

May 18.—A scrawled message found in a bottle washed up on the coast of Corsica at Propriano and purporting to have come from the *Dixmude*, which was lost last December, says that the gasoline had given out and that the airship was adrift in wind like a tempest.

The American team defeat the French in the final Olympic rugby match at the Colombes Stadium, by a score of 17 to 3, and are hissed from the field. French officials afterward apologize for the conduct of the crowd and compliment the Americans on their fair playing.

Maj.-Gen. Sir Charles Townshend, the famous defender of Kut-el-Amara, in Mesopotamia, during the World War, dies on a visit in Paris.

May 19.—James Brown, member of Parliament, and a miner by trade, enters Holyrood Palace in Edinburgh as first Lord High Commissioner of the Church of Scotland and as representative of the King, and receives the honors due to royalty.

Ambassador Cyrus E. Woods announces his resignation from his post at Tokyo.

The three United States Army airplanes arrive at Minato, Japan, having made the 500-mile flight from Paramashiru Island in a little more than seven hours.

May 20.—Capt. Pelletier D'Oisy, the French aviator, who was attempting to fly around the world, is forced to abandon his attempt at Shanghai,



A glimpse of Chicago

Photo by Fairchild Aerial Camera Corp.

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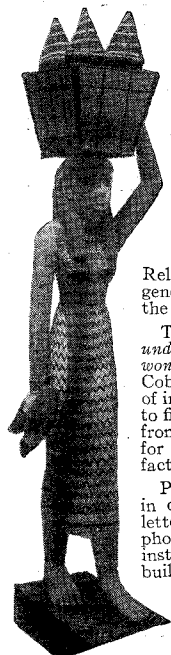


Figure of a slave girl recently found in a tomb near Thebes

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## CURRENT EVENTS

Continued

China, when his machine is wrecked in landing.

A serious situation develops in the Ruhr, where the city and communal administrations in many cases have been compelled to support the wives and dependents of the 600,000 locked-out miners and about 400,000 metal workers forced out of employment by the lockout.

### DOMESTIC

May 14.—Senator Burton K. Wheeler of Montana is exonerated by a special Senate committee of the charge of illegally accepting a fee for practising before a Federal Department in a matter in which the United States was a party.

The Senate Oil Committee tentatively closes its hearings on the naval oil leases.

May 15.—The House adopts the conference report on the immigration bill which prevents further Japanese immigration and limits immigration after July 1 to quotas based on 2 per cent. of the nationalities eligible to citizenship resident here in 1890.

President Coolidge vetoes the Soldiers' Bonus bill on the ground that it is unnecessary and uneconomic.

May 17.—Senator Pat Harrison of Mississippi is unanimously chosen by the committee of arrangements of the Democratic National Committee to be temporary chairman of the National Democratic Convention, which will convene in New York on June 24.

The Soldiers' Bonus bill is passed over President Coolidge's veto in the House, by a vote of 313 to 78.

Representative La Guardia of New York introduces a resolution requesting the President to invite the Powers of the world to join in a conference to outlaw war and to perfect an agreement under which the signatory nations will bind themselves to punish "international war-breeders and instigators of war and war-profiteers."

Immediate independence for the Philippines is proposed in a report on Representative Fairfield's Philippines Commonwealth bill filed with the House by the minority members of the Committee on Insular Affairs.

May 19.—By a vote of 59 to 26 the Senate passes the Soldiers' Bonus bill over the veto of President Coolidge, and the measure becomes a law.

May 20.—The request of Senator Walsh of Massachusetts for unanimous consent to take up the resolution to permit an amendment to the Constitution to regulate child labor is objected to by Senator King of Utah, and Senator Walsh gives notice that at the earliest opportunity he will move to consider the resolution.

Sentimental Shorthand.—On his tour of the district an inspector of city high schools came before a class of girls. He wrote upon the blackboard, "LXXX." Then, peering over the rims of his spectacles at a good-looking girl in the first row, he asked:

"Young lady, I'd like to have you tell me what that means."

"Love and kisses," the girl replied.—Everybody's.

## THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

To decide questions concerning the correct use of words for this column, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

**amend, improve.**—"B. E.," New York City.—*Amend* indicates something wrong that needs correction; *improve* supposes the thing to be right but subject to being brought to a higher state. We *amend* errors and *improve* our minds.

**amusement, diversion.**—"B. D.," Chicago, Ill.—*Amusement* implies tranquil entertainment such as plays, any pastime or thing that promotes merriment or provokes laughter. *Diversion* connotes a turning aside or drawing away of the mind from that which has occupied it. Some persons find *diversion* in reading, others in sports and exercises of the body and mind. Gardening may be taken up as a *diversion*. *Amusement* is a passive form of *diversion*.

**ancient, antique.**—"F. A.," East Orange, N. J.—Both words apply to time long past, but *ancient* is used to characterize manners and customs, institutions and laws, buildings and architecture. *Antique* refers to objects and their form. We speak of *antique* furniture, coins, or gems.

**answer, reply.**—"W. V. K.," Portsmouth, Va.—The distinction drawn from the meanings of these words may be stated as follows: we *answer* a question but *reply* to a remonstrance. *Answer* is used also in the sense of acknowledge, as when one writes a letter in *reply* to a communication previously received. A *reply* is that which is said in *answer* to something, as an attack or protest, but may avoid the issue, whence we get the expression, "The *reply* is no *answer*." To be an *answer*, the *reply* must be such as will cover the issue completely and so satisfactorily as to preclude further discussion.

**apant.**—"W. H. K.," Camden, N. J.: "Do you know the word *apant*? I found it used in the following way:

'Sir Galahad, saint militant,  
Knight of the Holy Grail,  
Out of the musty years, *apant*,  
Rides forth upon the trail.'

The word *apant* constitutes a figure of etymology known as *prosthesis* (an intentional deviation from the ordinary form of the word). The meaning of this is determined from the meaning of the two elements of which it is composed, viz., the prefix *a-*, meaning "to," and *pant* (noun), meaning "a short or labored breath." In the lines quoted "*apant*" is to be interpreted as meaning "breathlessly."

**appear, seem.**—"W. S.," Crotona, N. Y.—*Appear* relates to the impression made on the senses; *seem* to the impression on the imagination. From a great height persons walking *appear* as insects creeping on the ground—that is, they so present themselves to the eye. That *seems* right which after comparison or reflection impresses the mind as such, altho it may not be so.

"Things are seldom what they *seem*,  
Skim milk masquerades as cream."  
W. S. GILBERT: *H. M. S. Pinafore*.

**ask, inquire, interrogate.**—"C. M.," Brooklyn, N. Y.—The distinction to be drawn from the meanings of these words is marked. *Ask* is an Anglo-Saxon word which we use when we describe the act of putting questions to or about, or make a request or express a desire. To *inquire*, from the Latin *in-*, into, *quaero*, seek, signifies to search after. *Interrogate*, also from the Latin, *inter-* and *rogo*, ask, signifies to examine formally by questioning; in other words, to ask questions. We *ask* for general purposes of convenience; we *inquire* from motives of curiosity; and we *interrogate* for the purpose of seeking information. In general, people *ask* of each other whatever they wish to know; students *inquire* the reasons for things; magistrates *interrogate* the accused.

**assurance, impudence.**—"G. D. A.," Elizabeth, N. J.—*Assurance* is distinguished from *impudence* more in the manner than the spirit. *Assurance* is the faculty of self-possession, the ability to do things without any uneasiness or emotion of mind. A cultured man will control his *assurance* by decency. *Assurance* is used in both a good or a bad sense. *Impudence* is offensive forwardness or shameless effrontery. It connotes the utter disregard of the rights or opinions of others, and thus may be termed defiant *assurance* or insolent disrespect. The vulgar are *impudent* because they fail to observe the conventions of society. *Assurance* makes a man respectful; *impudence* makes him insolent.

**avoid, shun.**—"M. F.," Brooklyn, N. Y.—*Avoid*, originally "to make void or without effect," is now used to indicate keeping out of the way of. We *avoid* by withdrawing from the presence of, but *shun* by keeping clear of. *Shun* is always personal and indicates seeking to *avoid*, as a person we dislike or dread. A woman *shuns* a man for whom she has an aversion, but can not always *avoid* meeting him if he continually seeks her society.

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This striking picture, exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1871 and now hanging in the City Art Gallery of Manchester, was sold in 1877 for £2,047. It represents Aaron and Hur on the mountain top holding up Moses' hand to bring victory to Joshua who is fighting in the plain below as related in the 17th chapter of Exodus. Figures in the painting are life size.

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# THE • SPICE • OF • LIFE

**Conservation.**—Don't let your wife feel neglected. A kiss in time saves nine.—*Oakland Tribune.*

**Help!**—BRIDE (consulting cook-book)—“Oh, my, that cake is burning and I can't take it out for five minutes yet!”—*Jack o' Lantern.*

**Keeping Down Costs.**—“Why did Ikey invite only married people to his wedding?”  
“Well, in that way he figured that all the presents would be clear profit.”—*Record.*

**Cheap and Handy.**—RUSH—“What's your idea of a piker?”

HOOR—“A fellow who travels in the subway to get his clothes prest.”—*Life.*

**Doubling Up.**—WANTED—Work in a Christian home by October 16 for myself and horse. William Brown, Boonville, Route 2.—*Classified ad in the Boonville (N. Y.) Herald.*

**Princely Make-Up.**—SHE—“Aren't you wearing a costume to the mask ball to-night?”

HE—“Yes, I'm going to wear my arm in a sling and go as the Prince of Wales.”—*Record.*

**Try, Try Again.**—“Do you recognize that form of verse I just submitted?” asked the poet caller.

“Yes,” answered the editor wearily, “it's triolet, with the accent on the ‘try.’”—*Boston Transcript.*

**The Complete Angler.**—The novice at trout-fishing had hooked a very small trout, and had wound it in till it was rammed against the end of the rod.

PUPIL—“What do I do now?”

INSTRUCTOR—“Climb up the rod and stab it.”—*Dry Good Economist.*

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**Her Immunity.**—After the epidemic had been checked an old negress protested vigorously when the health officers started to take down the sign they had put up on her house.

“Why don't you want us to take it down?” one of the officer's asked.

“Ere ain't be'n a bill collectah neah dis house sence dat sign was nailed up. You-all please let it alone?”—*People's Home Journal.*

**Some Head!**—

**BILLBOARD SCORED  
BY AUTOISTS' HEAD.**

—*Headline from Philadelphia Morning Public Ledger.*

**The Question.**—“I don't see how we can go to Europe this summer.”

“You know it's on the children's account.”

“Yes, but have they that much in the bank?”—*The Harvard Lampoon.*

**Too Fresh.**—“What's the matter?”

“I wrote an article on fresh milk, and the editor condensed it.”—*Pelican.*

**Serious.**—SHE—“Aren't you sick of hearing all these jokes about liquor?”

HE—“Yes, nothing seems to be sacred to the humorists to-day.”—*Swamp Angel.*

**Getting the View.**—“Your advertisement said that at this hotel there is a beautiful view for miles and miles.”

“So there is. Just put your head out of that window and look up.”—*Record.*

**Going Through with It.**—WAITER—“Where's that paper plate I gave you with your pie?”

FROSH—“Oh, I thought that was the lower crust.”—*Punch-Bowl.*

**Thoughtful of Her.**—A woman went to buy some cigars for her husband, who was laid up.

“Do you want them mild or strong, madam?” asked the tobacconist.

“Give me the strongest you have,” she said. “The last ones he had broke in his pocket.”—*Bristol (Eng.) Evening News.*

**It Depends.**—“A man is never older than he feels,” declared the ancient beau bravely. “Now I feel as a two-year-old.”

“Horse or egg?” asked the sweet young thing brightly.—*Tit-Bits (London).*

**Putting in the Class.**—“Waiter, what is this on the bill?”  
“Bungalow fluff, sir, at forty cents a portion.”

“But what is it?”

“Formerly cottage pudding, sir, at fifteen.”—*Judge.*

**Everybody Happy.**—FIRST SPORT—“Hey, lend me ten dollars, will you, old man? I'm hard prest.”

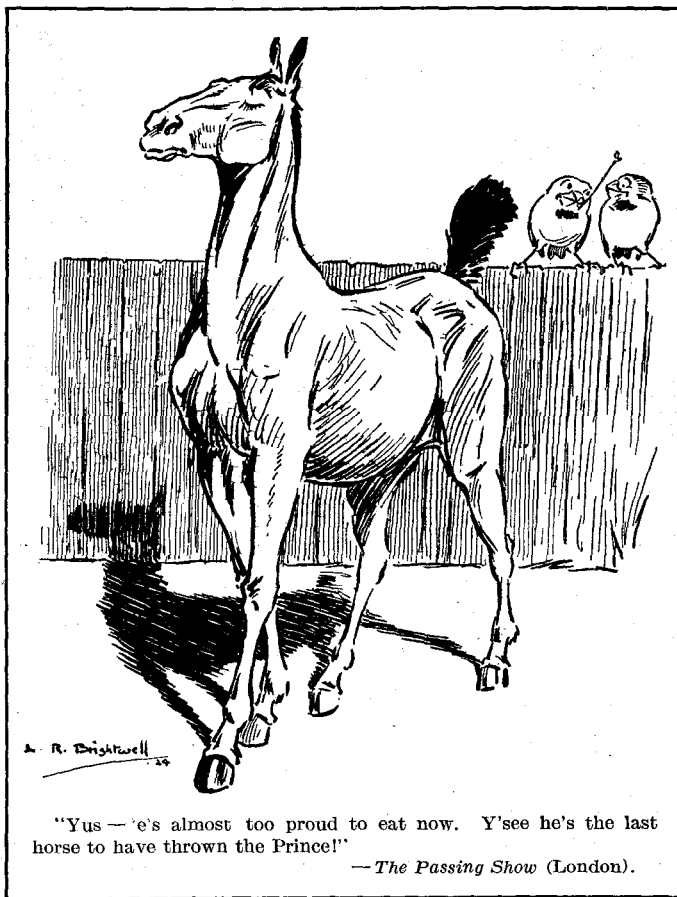
SECOND SPORT—“No, but I can tell you how we can both make five dollars.”

FIRST S.—“Let's have it.”

SECOND S.—“I'll give you five dollars.”—*Punch Bowl.*

**Plant One.**—Before the dawn of the motor-car age, a passing motorist picked up a farmer who had never before seen an automobile. The farmer was duly impressed and delighted. To impress him still more, the motorist put his foot on the accelerator and for six or seven miles they tore along like the wind. Then something went wrong with the steering-gear and they ran into a tree. The farmer and motorist alighted unhurt on a bank of moss. The car was not damaged.

“That was fine,” said the farmer, as he got up. “We sartinly went the pace. Tell me this, tho—how do you stop her when there ain't no trees?”—*The Baptist*



“Yus — e's almost too proud to eat now. Y'see he's the last horse to have thrown the Prince!”

—*The Passing Show (London).*

**Off and On.**—“You give your clerks two weeks' vacation every year, don't you, Mr. Tintack?” asked the friend.

“A month,” grunted the eminent hardware dealer.

“A month?”

“Yes. The two weeks when I go on my vacation and two weeks when they go on theirs.”—*Good Hardware.*

**The Silver Lining.**—The following, relayed by Dr. Bernstein, editor of *Dos Yiddische Volk*, thus far wins the 1924 Grand Prize:

It was *Tisha b'Av*, and in the midst of the lamentations, a young Jew who had been markedly successful in recent real estate speculations, turned to his neighbor and asked: “Why all the weeping and carrying on?”

“Why, it's *Tisha b'Av*, the anniversary of the destruction of the Temple,” the other answered with impatience.

“Yes, yes, I know,” answered the former, “the destruction of the Temple, but I don't understand all the weeping. Isn't the lot worth something?”—*The Jewish Tribune.*